THE LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.

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LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

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PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,

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BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.

Subscriptions—Daily, delivered in the city.....$10 00
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Country daily..... 5 00
Tri-Weekly..... 5 00
Weekly, in advance, single copy..... 2 00
In clubs of five or over..... 1 50

☞ Remittances by mail in registered letters at our risk.

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Written notice must be given to take out and stop advertisements of yearly advertisers before the year expires, otherwise we shall charge till done.
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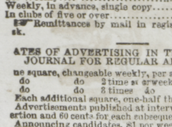
MEDICAL.



MANHOOD.
How Lost, How Restored.

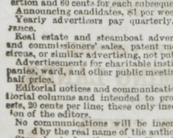
Just Published, in a Sealed Envelop,

ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT, AND RADICAL CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness, and Involuntary Emissions, inducing Impotency and Mental and Physical Incapacity.

By ROB. J. CULVERWELL, M. D.
Author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instrument, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself *cheaply, privately, and radically.* This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal to any address, *post paid*, on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE, M. D., 127 Bowery, New York, Post Box 4,586.
a5 d1y



Cincinnati Venereal Hospital,
Established in the year 1850,
FOR THE CURE OF PRIVATE DISEASES.

And under the control of two of the most eminent Physicians in the world.

DR. E. BONAPARTE, from London and Paris Hospitals, and for the past ten years of the Cincinnati Venereal Hospital, and Dr. E. B. Reynolds, late of New York. This is the only office in the city where a permanent cure of private diseases can be obtained without the use of mercury or change of diet. Gonorrhœa cured in 4 to 48 hours. Gleet cured in 1 to 10 days. Stricture cured in 1 to 3 weeks. Nocturnal emissions stopped in 1 to 4 days. Seminal weakness cured in 3 to 6 weeks. Syphillis in its primary stages cured in 3 days. Secondary symptoms cured in 1 to 3 weeks. Skin disease cured in 1 to 6 weeks. Impotency—vigor restored in 1 to 4 weeks. All diseases of a private nature treated with unparalleled success, male or female.

Dr. Bonaparte's great work on private diseases, the private guide to health, is beneficial to all, male and female; the old and young should read this book. It will enlighten those who grope in darkness. Price 25 cents, sent by mail.

Dr. Bonaparte's Celebrated Preventive never has nor never will fail—married ladies too feeble to bear children, except at the hazard of life, should be in possession this invention. Price reduced to $3.

Dr. Bonaparte's French Patent Male Safe! It is perfectly safe, and never fails to give satisfaction. It is the only safe and sure preventive against pregnancy and disease. The price of the French Male Safe is $1 the single one, $4 per hal dozen, $7 per dozen. Sent by mail.

☞ Madame Lozier's Female Monthly Pills are a safe and reliable remedy for suppressions and all female diseases. Ladies should not use them during pregnancy, as they will produce miscarriage. Price $1 per box—extra fine $3—sent to any address by mail.

Drs. B. & R. are the most eminent physicians, they are unquestionably acknowledged to be the champion and and king of venereal diseases, and the only Doctors who receive Monthly Reports from the Old world; they have been accustomed from an early age of youth to witness the various diseases which afflict mankind, and to watch the progress, through a long career of professional study, in every sphere of life, from the humble abode of poverty to the mansion of the wealthy, and having ascertained beyond a doubt the vast suffering of humanity, they determined to select the generative system as their particular study, and to devote their whole attention to the alleviation of the diseases of these important functions. No letters will be answered unless they contain a remittance or a postage stamp.

Call, or address

Drs. BONAPARTE & REYNOLDS,
No. 182 Sycamore street, bet. Fifth and Sixth, east side,
Cincinnati, O.
Office hours, 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. f15 lorsdvtf

Change of Firm.

THANKS & CO. have associated W. A. GAILBRAITH with their firm, and purchased the stand of SMITH & GAILBRAITH, on the north side of Main, below Floyd, where they will conduct the WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCERY and PRODUCE business. Having removed into their new and commodious WAGON-YARD, with ample accommodations for horses, wagons, and other vehicles, and would be glad to see their old friends.
H. T. HORD,
W. A. GAILBRAITH.
July 13, 1860.—dtf

10,000 BAGS SHELLED CORN.

I HAVE on hand and to arrive 10,0 0 bags prime shelled Corn, in new renewed gunnies, which is for sale at lowest cash rates.
SAM'L M. PARKER.
At Weller & Parker's, east side Sixth st.,
131 dtf between Main and Marke

REMOVAL.

CANNON, SHERRILL, & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in Notions, Variety & Fancy Goods,
HAVE REMOVED
No. 635 south side of Main, 3 doors from Seventh street.

OUR stock of Goods being too large for the season, we have concluded to take in payment for Goods th n ter of all the banks in the different States that were a good standing the 1st of this month except the notes the Banks of Illinois lately thrown out by the Bankers at Chicago.

Our stock of CHRISTMAS TOYS is quite complete.
n27 dtf CANNON, SHERRILL, & CO.

38 BBLS SPIRITS TURPENTINE just received per steamer John Raine and for sale by
a9 TYLER & MARTIN.

HARVEST KEGS—15 dozen oak Harvest Kegs, 1 and 2 gallon; also a full assortment of Demijohns, all sizes; just received and for sale by
ORRIN RAWSON,
a30 338 Main st., between Third and Fourth.

OAK WELL BUCKETS—35 dozen Oak Well Buckets, various kinds, just received and for sale low by
ORRIN RAWSON,
a30 338 Main st., between Third and Fourth.

BRANDY—
50 Sipes A. Seignette Brandy;
10 ½ pipes Cognac do;
20 ¼ pipes Rochelle do;
25 ¼ pipes Otard, Dupuy, & Co. Brandy;
25 bbls N. Y. do;
In store and for sale by
a29 MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.

COCOA-NUTS—4,000 fresh Cocoa-Nuts in store and for sale by
a16 V. D. GAETANO & CO.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Will find a well-selected stock of HATS, CAPS, and STRAW GOODS at No. 428 Main street, which can be purchased lower than goods have ever before been sold in this market by cash purchasers or by prompt-paying customers on short time.
a1 PRATHER & SMITH.

Delmouico Champagne.

I have just received 25 cases of the above celebrated Champagne Wine, which I shall sell in quantities to suit purchasers.
a13 J. P. THOMPSON, 76 Fourth st.

CHAMPAGNE 25 boxes assorted (quarts, pints, and octaves) in store and for sale low by
WM. GAY.

SUGAR—225 hhds fair to strictly prime in store and for sale by [a31]
H. W. COOD.

MACKEREL—300 whole and ½ bbls Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Mackerel in store and for sale by
m14 ANDW BUCHANAN & CO

COFFEE—259 bags prime Rio received per Magenta and for sale by
m28 H. D. NEWCOMB & BRO.

SUGAR—
200 hhds fair to prime Sugar;
10 hhds White Refined do;
In store and for sale by
m27 ANDREW BUCHANAN & CO.

RICE—30 casks received per mailboat and for sale by
m27 ALLEN, MOORE, & HADEN.

CORN—300 bags prime in store and for sale by
m27 CASTLEMAN, MURRELL, & CO

REFINED SUGARS—250 bbls Crushed, Powdered, and Granulated Sugars in store and for sale by
m27 ANDW BUCHANAN & CO.

GOLDEN SIRUP, MAPLE MOLASSES, AND 1-T LOUIS SIRUP, in 10-gallon kegs and on ret il, for sale by [m31] HIBBITT & SON.

POTATOES—500 bbls Northern Potatoes, fine varieties, just received and for sale by
m21 TAIT, ANDERSON, & CO., 140 Fourth s

RIO COFFEE—191 bags strictly prime Eastern Rio Coffee received this day and for sale by mailboat and for sale by
a ANDREW BUCHANAN & CO.,
Corner Second and Washington sts.

DRIED PEACHES AND APPLES—A few bushels of choice Dried Peaches and Apples just received at the Wooden Ware and Broom Store and for sale at
ORRIN RAWSON,
m8 338 Main st., between Third and Fourth.

PROPYLAMINE, a new remedy for Rheumatism, prepared and sold by
THOS. E. JENKINS & CO.,
Chemists and Druggists,
m30 Corner of Third and Walnut sts.

GRAIN BAGS—6,000 seamless Bags (2 and 2½ bushel Fort Pitt brand) received per steamboat Marmora and for sale by JAS. F. HOWARD & CO.,
Agents for Manufacturers,
m8 Main, between Third and Fourth sts.

SUNDRIES—
3,000 bushels Black Seed Oats;
530 bbls Northern Potatoes;
200 sacks do do
80 bushels Hungarian Grass Seed;
100 do Blue Grass do;
150 do choice Apples;
40 firkins Butter;
5 bbls roll do;
10 bbls sweet Cider;
25 bales Hops;
500 bbls Flour; for sale by
m27 TAIT, ANDERSON, & CO.

New Books.

THE Latest Publications of the day, at
CLARKE'S,
n10 Mozart Hall.

Cedar Chests.

17 CEDAR CHESTS in store and for sale at reduced prices to close the consignment by
ORRIN RAWSON.
m13 338 Main street, between Third and Fourth

JAVA COFFEE—150 mats fine old arriving and for sale by
a17 RAWSON, TODD, & CO.

SAFES—Lillie's child iron Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, with his celebrated combination lock on them. In store and for sale at the manufacturer's prices by
W. B. BELKNAP & CO.

RIO COFFEE—40 bags good to prime Rio Coffee in store and for sale by
ANDW BUCHANAN & CO.,
m14 Corner Second and Washington sts.

MEDICAL.

The Early Physical Degeneracy
or
AMERICAN PEOPLE.

JUST PUBLISHED BY DR. STONE,

Physician to the Troy Lung and Hygienic Institute,

A Treatise on the Causes of Early Physical Decline of American People; the Cause of Nervous Debility, Consumption, and Marasmus.

☞ This work is of a high moral tone, written in chaste yet thrilling language, and appeals directly to the moral consciousness of ALL PARENTS and GUARDIANS especially, detailing scientific and reliable aids and treatment for cure.

It will be sent by mail on receipt of *two* 3-cent *stamps*

☞ PARENTS AND GUARDIANS! fail not to send and obtain this book.

☞ YOUNG MEN! fail not to send and get this book.

☞ LADIES! you, too, should at once secure a copy of this book.

A Word of Solemn Conscientious Advice to those who will Reflect.

A class of maladies prevail to a fearful extent in community dooming at least 100,000 youth of both sexes annually to an early grave. These diseases are very imperfectly understood. Their external manifestations or symptoms are Nervous Debility, Relaxation, and Exhaustion; Marasmus or wasting and consumption of the tissues of the whole body; shortness of breathing or hurried breathing on ascending a hill or a flight of stairs, great palpitation of the Heart; Asthma, Bronchitis, and sore Throat; shaking of the Hands and Limbs; aversion to society and to business or study; dimness of Eyesight; loss of Memory; dizziness of the Head; Neuralgic Pains in various parts of the body; Pains in the Back or Limbs; Lumbago, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion; irregularity of the Bowels; deranged sections of the Kidneys and other glands of the body, as Leucorrhœa or Fleur Albus, &c.; likewise Epilepsy, Hysteria, and Nervous Affections.

Now, in ninety-nine cases out of every one hundred all the above-named diseases, and a host of others not here named, as Consumption of the Lungs, and the most insidious and wily form of Consumption of the Spinal Nerves, known as *Tabes Dorsalis*, and *Tabes* misenteracis, have their *seat and origin* in diseases of *Pelvic Viscera*. Hence the necessity of the part of every medical school practice in treating symptoms *only*.

Dr. Andrew Stone, Physician to the Troy Lung and Hygienic Institute, has now been engaged in treating this class of modern maladies with the most astonishing success. The treatment adopted by the Institution is new; it is based upon scientific principles, with new discovered remedies, without minerals or poisons. The facilities of combining the treatment at patients can be carried on at their homes, in any part of the country, from accurate description of their case, by letter, and have the medicines sent them by mail or express. Printed interrogatories will be forward-d on application.

☞ Consumption, Asthma, and diseases of the Throat cured as well at the *homes of patients* as at the institution by sending the Cold Medicated *Inhaling Vapors*, with directions, and ample directions for their use, and *direct correspondence*.

☞ Patients applying for *interrogatories* or *advice* must enclose return stamps *to meet attention*.

☞ The attending physician will be found at the Institution from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. and from 7 to 8 P. M. of each day, Sundays in the forenoon.

Address DR. ANDREW STONE,
Physician to the Troy Lung and Hygienic Institution
and Physician for diseases of the Heart, Throat, and Lungs, 96 Fifth street, Troy, N. Y.

TO FEMALES.

MRS. DOCTRESS STONE,

THE MATRON OF THE INSTITUTION,

Who is throughly read and posted in the pathology of the many afflictions and distressing maladies of more modern origin, will devote exclusive attention to this class of diseases, commencing the 1st of June.

☞ The Ascending Medicated Douche, a most important *preventive* for FEMALES, sent by express for $5.

Females can consult Dr. Doctress Stone *confidently* by letter or personally.

MRS. DOCTRESS STONE, M. D.,
Matron to the Institution,
TROY, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

308. FOR GOOD MATTRESSES, 308.
UPHOLSTERY WORK,
AND
WINDOW-SHADES OF SUPERIOR STYLE,
GO TO MARCELLUS & LENTSCH'S,
JEFFERSON STREET, NORTH SIDE,
Between Third and Fourth.

☞ AWNING GOODS of every style and quality.
☞ AWNINGS made and put up to order.

☞ Don't forget No. 308.
a11 eod1y

GEORGE T. SHAW.....DICK PORTER.

"ROUND THE CORNER"

SALOON AND RESTAURANT,
Corner Sixth Street and Court Place,
OPPOSITE THE CITY COURT ROOMS,
Louisville, Ky.
SHAW & PORTER, Proprietors.

MEALS at all hours of the day and night. Our Larder is supplied with Fish, Meats, Poultry, Game, and Oysters, the best in the market. In our Saloon are to be found Imported Wines, Liquors, and Cigars of the best grades.

Sole agents in Kentucky for J. J. Sands's celebrated Chicago and Milwaukie X, XX, and XXX Pale Cream and Stock Ales; wholesale, in barrels and half barrels, or by the bottle.

Call "ROUND THE CORNER." n19 b&tf

REMOVAL.
Brandies & Crawford,
GRAIN DEALERS,

HAVE removed to the new Warehouse on the southwest corner o Main and First streets.

We will pay th highest market price for all kinds of Grain, delivered at our store or at any good shipping point on the O o river.
d28 dtf BRANDEIS & CRAWFORD.

POWDER

OF ALL qualities constantly on hand and for sale by DAVIS & SPEED, Agents for the Manufacturers.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 2, 1859.
MESSRS. DAVIS & SPEED, Agents of Oriental Powder Co., Louisville:
Gents—We have been using your Blasting Powder and we take pleasure in stating that we find it equal if not superior to any Powder that we have ever used.
ARTHUR CAMPBELL,
Superintendent for Smith & Smyser.

I cordially concur in the above and cheerfully recommend it to the public.
J. D. SMITH.

I consider the above Powder superior to any I have ever been able to obtain.
H. FOSKIT.

We take pleasure in recommending your Indian Oriental Rifle Powder as equal if not superior to any we have ever used, it being very evenly and strong. This we assert after a thorough trial. Respectfully yours,
GEORGE W. WOMACK,
J. FRY LAWRENCE,
S. P. BROWDER,
H. A. KNEASEL,
ZACHARY L. TAYLOR.
A. BURNS.

FRENCH'S HOTEL,
On the European Plan,
CITY OF NEW YORK.
Single Rooms 50 cents per Day.
City Hall Square, corner of Frankfort st.,
OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

Meals as they may be ordered in the spacious Refectory. There is a Ba ber's Shop and Bath-Rooms attached to the Hotel.

N. B.—**Beware of Runners and Hackmen,** who say we are full.
n9 d1y R. FRENCH, Proprietor.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c

Having now received my NEW GOODS, just purchased, and would most respectfully ask a call from all those wishing to purchase fresh Drugs, Chemicals, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, &c., as I have in store a very large and complete stock of Virginia, Missouri, and Kentucky Manufactured Tobacco, and will offer inducements to the trade to purchase for cash or prompt dealers on time.
m4 EDWARD WILDER, 514 Main st.

DRIED FRUIT—A choice article peeled and unpeeled Peaches. Dried Apples, Dried and Grated Pumpkin. Prunes in store and for sale by
m6 W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

CHEESE—A full supply just received of Hamburg, Reserve, Western Reserve, Butter, English Dairies, Apple, and Sap-Sago Cheese.
m6 W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

NEW FISH—Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Mackerel in whole and half bbls and kits. Nos. 1 Salmon in bbls and kits. No 1 White Fish in half bbls a superior article Codfish in drums and No. 1 sealed Herring; in store and for sale by
m6 W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

NO. SUGAR—500 hhds fair to choice in store and for sale by
m6 ALLEN, MOORE, & HADEN.

Farmers' and Mechanics' TOOLS.

Plows, Rakes, Hoes, Forks, Shovels, Spades, Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Ladles, Candlesticks, Waiters, Chairs, Hames, Hooks, Hinges, Butts, Screws, Locks, Bolts, Latches, Ketches, Casters, &c., wholesale and retail by
A. McBRIDE,
m4 No. 221 Third st., Louisville, Ky.

RIO COFFEE—311 bags good fair to prime arriving and for sale by
a13 RAWSON, TODD, & CO.

ST. JAMES SUGAR-HOUSE MOLASSES—75 bbls St. James Sugar-House Molasses in store and for sale by [a13] ANDW BUCHANAN & CO.

TO BROOM-MAKERS.

50,000 GOOD BROOM HANDLES, well seasoned No. 1 quality Broo n Corn;
625 lbs best quality Sewing Twine;
200 lbs best quality colored Sewing Twine;
250 lbs best quality Plated Wire;
200 bdls Cut Tacks, Broom Needles, &c.;
Just received at the Wooden Ware and Broom Store, 338 Main street, between Third and Fourth, Louisville, and for sale by (f1 w4od1 ORRIN RAWSON.

CORN—
163 sacks mixed shelled Corn;
425 do White do do;
In new renewed gunnies, receiving per Jeffersonville Railroad and for sale by
ANDW BUCHANAN & CO.,
m16 Corner Second and Washington sts.

APPLES—75 bbls Apples just received and for sale by
m8 ANDW BUCHANAN & CO.

LOVERING'S SUGARS—80 bbls Lovering's Crushed, Powdered, and Granulated Sugars received per steamer Eunice and for sale by
a4 ANDW BUCHANAN & CO.

SUGAR-HOUSE MOLASSES—75 bbls St. James Sugar House Molasses in store and for sale by
a4 ANDW BUCHANAN & CO.

PRIME SUGAR—48 hhds on consignment and for sale by [a6] J. SMITH SPEED, Main st.

CHOICE PICKLES AND CATCHUPS—English and American Pickles, Catchups, Sauces, Preserves, Oils, Castoline, Chocolate, Cocoa, &c., just received and for sale by [a6] HIBBITT & SON.

RICE—15 casks rice received and for sale by
a 2 RAWSON, TODD, & CO.

SUNDRIES—
200 bags Cotton Yarn, assorted numbers;
100 bales No. 1 Batting;
50 do Extra do;
75 do No. 2 do;
80 bags white Carpet Chain;
25 do colored do;
100 do Candle-Wick;
50 do Wrapping do; for sale by
a2 GARDNER & CO.

COFFEE—75 bags prime Rio Coffee in store and for sale by
a15 MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.

WHITE FISH in half bbls for sale by
m28 HIBBITT & SON.

RIO COFFEE—582 bags good fair Rio Coffee landing per steamer Baltic and for sale by
ANDW BUCHANAN & CO.,
m21 Corner Second and Washington sts.

MEDICAL.

DR. HALL'S
Louisville
MEDICAL INFIRMARY,

CONDUCTED ON THE PLAN OF THE HOSPITAL DES VENERIENS, PARIS,

WHERE those afflicted with any form of Private Disease can receive prompt and speedy relief. Those of exposure, viz: Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, Ulcers, Tumors, Cancers, Secondary, and Constitutional Syphilis, Diseases of the Kidneys, etc., etc. By this system it is proved that the venerial complaint is as entirely under the control of medicine as is a common cold or simple fever and, while insufficient persons are daily sending away their patients in hopelessness, and giving them up only from their own incompetency, complete and per anent cures are constantly being effected at this Infirmary.

YOUNG MEN, TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.—Dr. H. devotes much of his time to the treatment of those cases caused by a secret habit which ruins both body and mind, unfitting the unfortunate individual for either business or society. The sad effect of these early habits, or the excess of riper years, are to weaken and debilitate the constitution, destroy the physical and mental powers, diminish and enfeeble the natural feelings, and exhaust the vital energies of manhood; the pleasures of life are marred, the object of marriage frustrated, and existence itself rendered a term of unceasing misery and regret. Such persons, especially those contemplating marriage, should lose no time in making immediate application, as Dr. H., by his new treatment, is enabled to insure a speedy and permanent cure.

DR. HALL'S AMERICAN PERIODICAL PILLS.—No article of medicine intended for the exclusive use of females has ever yet been introduced that has given such universal satisfaction as the American Periodical Pills. They can be relied on in all cases of Menstrual Obstructions, Irregularities, &c., as a sure and safe remedy. Price, per mail, $1 and one postage stamp.

Patients living at a distance can be cured at home by addressing Dr. H., stating disease and inclosing a stamp.

Medicine sent to any address.

☞ Office No. 116 Jefferson street, bet. First and Second. Office open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.
L. HALL, M. D.

This is really a Good Medicine, warranted to Cure.

BIG ISLAND, Bedford, Va., Nov. 1, 1854.

MESSRS. DOVE & CO.—Gentlemen: I used about one-fourth of a bottle of your Turf Oil upon the back of my horse, the worst back I almost ever saw, entirely raw, a place nearly as large as my hand, and this single application (I only applied it once) healed it up entirely and permanently. I really was surprised at the quickness of its curative properties, and I think it more prompt and efficacious than anything of the kind I ever saw, and I have sold thousands of bottles of other preparations for similar purposes.
Respectfully, P BONDURANT.

SURRY COUNTY, Va., January, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: My old man, Bin, about 7 years of age while hewing sills with a broadaxe, split the calf of the leg open down to the bone, about 3 or 4 inches long, cutting an artery. It bled profusely for two days, and continued to bleed until cold and stiff. I had to give him hot brandy. I could not see it up, but I poured a pint cup full of Turf Oil and laid it on the cut. I did not expect him, on account of his age, ever to be able to work again. I continued to dress the wound two or three weeks with the Turf Oil. In six weeks the cut was entirely well, and he was at work again.
Very respectfully, W. CLAIBORNE JONES.
MESSRS. DOVE & CO., Richmond, Va.

For sale by
GARY & TALBOT,
EDWARD WILDER,
W. SPRINGER & BRO.,
THOS. SCORCH,
GEO. W. HART.

And all Druggists and Country Merchants in the State.
may17 dly

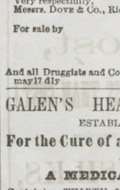
GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED 1850.
For the Cure of all Private Diseases,

A MEDICAL REPORT,

Containing THIRTY Fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Sexual Organs, in a state of Health and Disease.

PRICE ONLY TEN CENTS.

☞ Sent free of postage to all parts of the Union.



ON A NEW METHOD of treating Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Stricture, Gleet, Sexual Debility, Impotency, and all affections of the reproductive system of both sexes, the infirmities of youth and maturity arising from the secret follies of both sexes, with a treatise on SELF-ABUSE AND SEMINAL WEAKNESS, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, pointing out the author's plan of treatment, the only rational and successful mode in which to obtain a perfect cure is treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage who entertain secret doubts of their physical condition, and who are conscious of the cause, should not delay their happiness, and privileges to which every human being is entitled. With Confessions of a Boarding School Miss, a College Student, and a Widow Lady, full of romance and thrilling interest.

Young men who are troubled with weakness, generally caused by a bad habit in youth, the effects of which are dizziness, pains, forgetfulness, sometimes a ringing in the ears, weak eyes, a dislike to society, and lower extremities, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, with melancholy, may be cured by the author's NEW PARIS AND LONDON TREATMENT.

We have for the greater part of the past year, devoted our time to VISITING THE EUROPEAN HOSPITALS, availing ourselves of the knowledge and researches of the most skilled Physicians and Surgeons in Europe and on the Continent, such as CULLERIER, LALLEMENDE, RICORD, BRECHETEAU, ACTON, and GURLING, of the French and English hospitals. On our tour extended through France, Italy, Germany, Holland, England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, visiting in our route the principal hospitals in Paris, London, Rome, Venice, Vienna, Dresden, Berlin, &c., &c. We have been amply repaid by the additional knowledge we have acquired in the treatment of various diseases to which we have directed our attention. Those who place themselves under our care will now have the full benefit of the many NEW AND EFFICIENT REMEDIES which we are enabled to introduce into our practice, and the public may rest assured of the same zeal, assiduity, SECRECY, and attention being paid to their cases, which has so successfully distinguished us heretofore as a Physician in our PECULIAR department of professional practice.

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☞ To insure safety to all letters simply address
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Having been established in Louisville for the last 15 years, and having had a large practice in the treatment of the following diseases:—Scrofula, Cancer, Piles Sore Eyes, Syphilis, Fistula, and to remove the horrible consequences of Onanism, or Self-pollution, has given him proof to sustain any statement of the highest character—such men as Dr. W. L. Breckinridge, Judge J. R. Underwood, Loving, Johnson, Capt. W. S. D. Megwan.

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I had Fistula and was cured by Dr. Price, without the knife or ligature, in seventeen days. JOSEPH YOUCE.

[HARDIN CO., KY.]

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[GOLCONDA, ILL.]

I had Fistula for fifteen years, with six openings, and was cured by Dr. Price in three weeks
RILEY WILLIAMS.

I am a healthy and happy man, having been cured from the horrid effects of Onanism. A. CITIZEN.

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No. 311 Fourth st., bet. Market and Jefferson,

MANUFACTURER AND JOBBER OF EVERY variety of JEWELRY. Fine Diamond Mountings and all the new styles of Fine Hair work Ornaments executed in the most superior style, of the best materials. All work warranted. Prices reasonable. Old gold taken in exchange. june8 dly

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LATE VACARO HOUSE,
SOUTH SIDE MARKET, BET. FOURTH & FIFTH,
JACOB FRIEND & CO., Propr's.

WE would respectfully inform the public that since the above house has passed from the hands of Mrs. Vacaro it has been entirely refitted in elegant style, and is now open for the reception of guests. Located in the central and business part of the city, it has rare advantages for the traveling public. The proprietors will spare no pains to make their guests feel comfortable and satisfied in every respect. Their larder will always be supplied with the best the market and seasons afford, and the bar will be stocked with only the best of Wines, Liquors, Cigars, &c.

☞ We respectfully solicit the patronage of the old patrons and of the public in general.
JACOB FRIEND & CO.
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☞ The Gallery is closed on Sunday. may10

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144 bbls Rushville Mills Double Extra Flour;
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IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

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Old-established Saddlery Warehouse,

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Louisville, Ky.

☞ Merchants and Manufacturers would find it to their interest to examine my stock before making their purchases, and orders from a distance will be attended to as if made in person. s3 deow&wcowtf

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DO YOU WANT WHISKERS!
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE!
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE!

BELLINGHAM'S
CELEBRATED
STIMULATING ONGUENT
For the Whiskers and Hair.

The subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of the United States that they have obtained the Agency for and are now enabled to offer to the American public the above justly celebrated and world-renowned article

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Price One Dollar a box. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers; or a box of the "Onguent" (warranted to have the desired effect) will be sent to any who desire it, by mail, (post paid), on receipt of price and postage, $1 18. Apply to or address
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BROADWAY, CORNER OF HOUSTON STREET,
CONDUCTED ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN. Good fare, good rooms, prompt attendance, and moderate charges. Single rooms 50 cents, 75 cents, and $1 per day. Double rooms and parlors $1 50 to $3. Meals as ordered. This Hotel has all the appointments of the best Hotels, a most central location, and is located throughout by steam.
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(Successors to Jos. Robb),
DEALERS IN PITTSBURG AND PEYTONA CANNEL COAL,
And Sole Agents for the
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Constantly on hand a large supply of the "PEYTONA CANNEL" and "PEACOCK" POMEROY COALS, which for kitchen, parlor, or chamber use have no superior.

Offices No. 204 Third street, between Market and Jefferson, and Robb's old stands; and at No. 205, on Second, corner Brook and Market streets. je28 dtf

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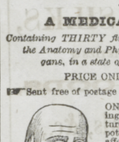

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☞ Always on hand a complete assortment of PIANOS at reasonable prices. sep28 dly

NOTICE—LICORICE.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE A O C BRAND OF LICORICE, having entirely reconstructed their works and introduced new machinery for the purpose of producing Licorice of vastly superior quality to what has heretofore been manufactured, are now able to offer for the inspection of the trade samples of their new make which cannot fail to be much admired.

Samples may be seen at the office of
JAS. C. McANDREW,
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MALT AND HOPS
For Sale.
Cash paid for Barley
AT THE
KENTUCKY MALT HOUSE,
SOUTH SIDE MARKET STREET,
Between Sixth and Seventh.
jan22 dtf JOHN ENGELN & CO.

YARD, GILLMORE, & CO.,
Jayne's Marble Building,
Nos. 617 Chestnut and 614 Jayne st.,
Philadelphia,
Have opened their SPRING IMPORTATION of
SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
Dress Goods in great variety,
WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES,
&c., &c.,
Which they will sell at the lowest Eastern prices.
CALL AND SEE. f12 d3m

NEW GOODS
BLACK AND FANCY BROADCLOTHS,
FANCY AND SILK MIXED CASSIMERES,
SILK AND MARSEILLES VESTINGS,
TRIMMINGS OF ALL KINDS.

And a most complete assortment of every article appertaining to Men's Wear, to which we call the attention of cash and prompt buyers.

J. VON BORRIES & CO.,
m30 Cloth House, No. 434 Main st.

S. S. MARK. G. F. DOWNS.

WE are now in receipt of a large portion of our Spring supply of
FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS,
embracing some few new things in DRESS GOODS and LACES, PARASOLS and SUN SHADES, GINGHAMS, LAWNS and JACONETS. HOSIERY, GLOVES and UNDERWEAR.
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J. H. SCHROEDER & SON,
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HAVE ON HAND ONE OF THE FINEST AND LARGEST lots of WINES and LIQUORS in the country, in part of, viz:
200 bbls Bourbon and Rye Whisky;
150 packages Brandy;
100 cases Champagne, assorted brands;
200 boxes Claret, do do;
50 do do Sauterne do do;
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LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

GREEN STREET, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.

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GEO. D. PRENTICE
PAUL R. SHIPMAN
JAS. S. WALLACE } Editors.

OLIVER LUCAS, Local Editor and Reporter.

UNION TICKET for the BORDER CONFERENCE.

Election—Saturday, May 4.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN,
JAMES GUTHRIE.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

1. Rufus K. Williams,
2. Archie Dixon,
3. Francis M. Bristow,
4. Joshua F. Bell,
5. Charles A. Wickliffe,
6. George W. Dunlap,
7. Chas. S. Morehead,
8. James F. Robinson,
9. John B. Huston,
10. Robert Richardson.

SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1861.

☞ Sign the memorial to the Governor which will be found at every poll to-day. Do not neglect it, for no more important duty can devolve upon the Union men of Kentucky than to let the Executive of the State know their will. Let our friends who watch the polls call the particular attention of every voter to the performance of this duty, and see that no one leaves the place without affixing his name.

ATTENTION, VOTERS. — A contemporary suggests the caution that voters to-day should see that their votes are put down *for every one* of the names on the Union ticket. Some persons think they have the right to vote only for Crittenden, Guthrie, and the candidate for one district. This idea has been put out by designing persons to cheat the unsuspecting. Every voter should vote for every one of the twelve men whose names are on the ticket, just as the Presidential electors are voted for.

☞ No party vote is wanted to-day; Crittenden and Guthrie, Bell and Dixon, Morehead and Wickliffe, Bristow and Williams, Dunlap and Robinson, Huston and Richardson have all forgotten old party ties and associations, and, "like a band of brothers joined," are now battling for the Union and for the perpetuity of our government. What a constellation of patriotism, statesmanship, and loyalty their honored names present.

☞ Let no Union man, no friend of the armed neutrality of Kentucky, suppose that our noble ticket is without an adversary in the election of to-day. Our ticket has an adversary;—not, indeed, an open and manly adversary, but one all the more dangerous on account of concealment and duplicity. The secession ticket though nominally withdrawn is really in the field, and every vote not cast *for* the Union ticket will be claimed as a vote *against* it. Let the friends of the country lay this unquestionable fact to heart. The secession ticket, instead of being really withdrawn, lies in ambush amongst the unsuspecting voters of the State, ready, if a majority of the voters should be weakly indaced to stay at home from the absence of a visible adversary, to spring up in the midst of its victims and impudently claim the victory in its own behalf. The withdrawal of the secession ticket is nothing but a sham, whereby the despicable weakness of the ticket may be not only concealed but made to wear the appearance of a positive strength equal to the number of all the votes not cast for the Union ticket in a nominally uncontested election. The game, it will be seen, is a sharp one,—as sharp as it is mean. Yet, mean as the game is, it will win, if the Union men are not vigilant and faithful. Let the Union men wake up, and do their whole duty with energy and spirit. Let them see to it that every voter in favor of the armed mediation of Kentucky goes to the polls and casts his vote outright for Crittenden and Guthrie and their worthy colleagues. Nothing short of this will answer the clear and solemn call of duty.

THE ELECTION TO-DAY.—We trust that we need say little about the election to-day of Delegates to the Border Slave States Convention, for we are confident that every true Union man's own heart and reason will make a thousand times more eloquent and touching appeals to him than we could make. Our people may not, it is true, be able to save the Union, but they should at least use the best possible means to accomplish that great end; and the best if not the only means now available is the election of the Union ticket by an overwhelming majority, such a majority as shall carry joy and encouragement to the heart of every Union man in the nation by proclaiming where our great and important State stands and where she will stand forever.

The sons of Kentucky have stood nobly and gloriously upon a hundred battle-fields, yet no son of hers ever bore part in a conflict where the issue was so vast as in the struggle we are to make to-day. Our enemy, to be sure, has stolen from the field under cover of the night, yet a struggle is still to be ours, a straggle for the exhibition of such an amount of strength and power as to make our subtle and treacherous foes afraid to lay their polluted and polluting hands upon the banner of our Union.

Vote early. See that your friends and neighbors vote early. Devote morning, noon, and evening to the great and patriotic work before you. Persuade as many as possible of those, who have been faltering in their allegiance to the Union, to go up to the polls to-day and renew their vows and lay their votes upon the sacred altar of patriotism. Do your duty, your whole duty, and then, though your country may fall, covered all over with mortal wounds, you will be innocent of her blood.

GOVERNOR MAGOFFIN'S PROCLAMATION—THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION —Governor Magoffin has issued his proclamation ordering the election of Representatives from this State to Congress on the 20th of June. If he had issued the document one day earlier, he would have saved us the trouble and himself the rebuke of an article in our paper of yesterday.

Many have believed that the Governor would not order an election of Delegates to Congress, but we are sincerely glad that he has done so. An extra session of Congress is to commence on the 4th of July, and we rejoice that the voice of Kentucky is to be heard in that body. Let all of us, the friends of the Union, see that it be a clear, a loud, and a potent voice. If there ever was a time, if there ever can be a time, for our State to make herself heard and felt in the councils of the nation, such a time is the present. Words, even the strongest words, seem poor and weak and impotent when we use them to express the importance, the mighty magnitude, of the existing crisis of our country. Far more tremendous issues than have ever been at stake upon this continent since its discovery by Columbus are at stake now.

This is no season for small men or ordinary men to thrust themselves forward or to be thrust forward by their friends to represent Kentucky in the Congress of the United States. The friends of the Union in every district must find the very ablest man in their ranks and elect him as their Representative. The ten most powerful Union men in our State should constitute our delegation. If the ten greatest men, whose names are recorded in the world's history, were living now in Kentucky in the enjoyment of all the strength and vigor of their mighty intellects, we should need them all to represent us in the capital of the country and to act as the guides and counsellors of our most unhappy nation in the present awful crisis of its life

☞ Crittenden, Guthrie, and their noble associates are for mediating between angry factions, while the secessionists are for dragging us into the fight, unarmed and unprepared.

☞ A vote for the Union ticket to-day is a vote for neutrality in civil war and for preventing the scene of that war from being transferred to our own soil.

☞ Let us have all our flags flying to-day to remind the voters of their duty and their allegiance to the whole Union.

☞ Vote for the Stars and Stripes in preference to the palmetto flag or the pelican banner.

☞ Kentuckians, keep step to the music of the Union to-day.

THE U. S. ENCAMPMENT AT CAIRO.—We can see no good reason why the disunion organs should get into such a rage about the encampment at Cairo. It is true that guns are planted there, commanding the river upon which our commerce goes to New Orleans, but it is equally true that batteries commanding our great thoroughfare of commerce have been planted at Paducah and Columbus, Ky., Memphis, Tenn., Helena and Napolean, Ark., Vicksburg, Miss., and Baton Rouge and New Orleans, La. Now if our commerce can stand the eight last mentioned batteries, we don't see why it can't contrive to stand the first. If the eight are all right, the one can hardly be as "infernally" wrong as our neighbor of the Courier thinks it. Certainly a battery has just as good a right to look from Cairo across the Ohio toward Kentucky as another battery has to look from Paducah across the Ohio toward Illinois. The Cairo battery and the army in charge of it are an Illinois battery and an Illinois army stationed upon the soil of Illinois with the consent of Illinois on the banks of two rivers that wash Illinois. The reason why Cairo is occupied by troops is thus stated in a message from the Governor of Illinois:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SPRINGFIELD, ILL., April 25, 1861.

To the House of Representatives of the State of Illinois:

In reply to your resolution that the Governor be requested to communicate to the Legislature, by whose authority, and for what purpose an armed force of men was sent to Cairo, Alexander county, Illinois, if consistent with the public interest, I have the honor to state that the transfer of part of the volunteer forces of this State to the city of Cairo was made in compliance with an order of the War Department directing a force to be stationed at Cairo. Simultaneously with the receipt of the order, reliable information reached me of the existence of a conspiracy by disaffected persons in other States to seize upon Cairo and the southern portion of the Central Railroad, and cut off communication with the interior of the State.

It was my desire that the honor of this service should have been given to the patriotic citizens of the counties in that immediate vicininity, but as they were not, at the time, organized and armed for patriotic duty, and the necessity for speedy action was imperative, the requisition was filled from companies previously tendered from other portions of the State.

Respectfully, RICHARD YATES.

But it is complained that the United States troops at Cairo are stationed there to overhaul such boats as they think may have on board munitions of war intended for the use of the Confederate States in the conflict they are waging with the United States. Everybody knows that there is actual war between the Government at Washington and the Government at Montgomery, and that both are vigorously waging it. Of course the U. S. Government has the right to prevent, by all the means in its power, the carrying of articles contraband of war to its enemy. This is a right which every belligerent always exercises and is always expected to exercise. No longer ago than last Saturday, the U. S Government seized six schooners at New York city laden with powder and other munitions of war supposed to be intended for the Southern Confederacy, and no one would think of charging that there was any outrage or wrong in this. And certainly there is as little wrong, as little usurpation of power, in stopping at Cairo contraband articles in transit for the South as in stopping similar articles in the harbor of New York.

A great outcry is raised here against the military organization at Cairo as interfering with the trade of *Kentucky*. Well, if Kentucky or Kentuckians undertake to trade with the Confederate States, at war with the United States, in contraband articles, the U. S. Government has a full and unquestionable right to interfere with such trade—and to put a stop to it. Even a neutral cannot, by the laws of war, furnish contraband articles to one of the belligerent powers, and most assuredly then a Government may interfere to stop its own people from supplying contraband articles to the enemy and it may search any vessel or all vessels that it believes to be employed in such traffic. This is the universal practice of governments, and the man who is so ignorant as not to know it should keep himself locked up from public observation.

They tell us that it is a flagrant outrage for Government agents to seize munitions of war purporting to be destined for Little Rock and Memphis while Arkansas and Tennessee are still nominally in the Union. They would paralyze the arm of their Government by a miserable technicality, a poor cheat, a contemptible dodge. If Memphis and Little Rock are not formally out of the Union, they are at least in a state of wild and fierce rebellion against the United States Government. The United States arsenal and arms and munitions at Little Rock have been seized and the United States troops driven out, and regiments at the last dates were marching for the attack of Fort Smith and the expulsion of all United States authority from the State, and the spirit of disunion is sweeping everything before it at Memphis, and the whole mass of the population there seems to be arming and enrolling for the subversion of the United States Government; and certainly the Government, if it should at this time countenance the carrying of contraband articles to those cities, articles which it has a right to withhold from the belligerent Southern Confederacy, it would deserve to be subverted as the poorest and stupidest concern on earth. The United States Government has an unquestionable right to take some responsibility; the Montgomery Government takes enough, God knows.

The enemies of the U. S. Government, working in the interest of the Confederate States, and in nearly every case by the authority of those States, have brought boats to on the Mississippi river and seized their freights, they have seized not less than fifty or sixty public and private vessels and confiscated all the goods on board of them, they have seized forts and arsenals and navy yards, appropriating to their own uses not less than three thousand cannon, four hundred thousand rifles and muskets, and two millions of powder, they have seized two mints and half a million of dollars, they are mustering for an attack upon the Capital and the expulsion of the Government from the District of Columbia, they are ruthlessly shedding the blood of the soldiers, who, at their country's call, muster to prevent the utter extinction of the nationality of the United States, they are fitting out privateers to sweep the whole commerce of the United States from the ocean, and yet, if the U. S. Government dares to lift a finger in its own defence, if it has the boldness to say that its soul is its own, if it presumes to exercise the most common and indisputable prerogative of a Government, if it ventures to tell its own citizens that they must not in the midst of the war arm the public enemy for its overthrow, we hear a yell like the yell of ten thousand savages, proclaiming that it is guilty of the most horrible usurpations and oppressions.

Shame! eternal shame on the 19th century that such citizens disgrace its annals!

THE GOVERNOR.—We do hope Governor Magoffin is not playing false to Kentucky, but close watching can do no harm.

We are told, on good authority, that, within the last three days, he has received a despatch from Montgomery, Ala., informing him that his agent, Dr. Luke P. Blackburn, is too indiscreet, and requesting that a more prudent man be substituted. A long despatch was sent by the Governor in reply. What was its character? Is a new accredited agent to be appointed?

We are furthermore told, that a large sum of money has been raised through Gov. M. from private individuals and sent South. What point was it sent to, and for what purpose? Was it to take stock in the loan of the Montgomery Government, or was it to buy arms for the use of the Kentucky Disunionists—or what?

The Governor has still been keeping up his efforts to get loans from the Banks on his personal responsibility. We understand that the President of the Northern Bank informed his Excellency yesterday that not one dollar could be had from that institution except in virtue of legal enactment and for legal and loyal purposes, and that the President of the Farmers' Bank has replied pretty much in the same way.

☞ The Southern Rights men" have "ingloriously fled" the field, without an effort to protect the rights of the South. Because Virginia has faltered they want Kentucky to follow her example. The Union men must remedy the consequences of the defection by electing delegates to a Border Convention who will mediate for peace and not precipitate us into war.

☞ Vote for the Union ticket, for compromise, and for peace.

PHILIP DRUNK AND PHILIP SOBER.—The Nashville Banner, which not many days ago was a champion of the Union, carries its newborn disunionism so far as to rebuke a company of patriotic Tennesseans for daring to hoist the Stars and Stripes. The Banner says in the course of this most barbarous and grovelling rebuke:

As we have remarked above, the Black Republican officials in possession of the Federal Government have determined to attempt to subjugate the South. And what is still more significant, the whole North is united to a man in this unholy and demoniacal league. If perchance a fugitive sentiment of sympathy with the South is uttered in any of their territory—even in the large cities whose wealth has been accumulated to so great an extent from Southern trade and Southern liberality, and where we had reason to suppose the attempt to force the doctrines of the Chicago platform upon the South would meet with resistance—the unfortunate author is immediately proscribed and driven off or imprisoned. The slumbering passions of hatred and jealousy of the South and her institutions, so long smothered from considerations of interest, have at last broken forth, are raging like a prairie fire, and consuming all reason, all charity and forbearance. The whole North is in arms, and eagerly bellowing for the order to charge. Even Lincoln and his Cabinet are too slow for the people, and they are threatening him with supersedure unless he comes up more promptly to the standard of the excited public. These facts exist, and it is no time for Southern people to stop to talk of preserving the Union. They must prepare to fight, or prepare to be ingloriously subdued and humiliated."

"Here Philip is evidently drunk. We appeal to Philip sober.

A few days before the publication of this tirade of secession cant, and in plain view of all the facts and indications perceptible at the date of such publication, Neill S. Brown, Russell Houston, E. H. Ewing, C. Johnson, John Bell, R. J. Meigs, S. D. Morgan, John S. Brien, Andrew Ewing, John H. Callender, and Bailie Peyton, eleven of the most distinguished Unionists and citizens of Tennessee, put forth, with the Banner's approval, an Address to the people of Tennessee, which concluded thus:

But while we, without qualification, condemn the policy of coercion as calculated to dissolve the Union forever and to dissolve it in the blood of our fellow-citizens, and regard it as sufficient to justify the State in refusing her aid to the Government, in its attempt to suppress the revolution in the seceded States we do not think it her duty, considering her position in the Union, and in view of the great question of the peace of our distracted country, to take sides against the Government. Tennessee has wronged no State or citizen of this Union. She has violated the rights of no State, North or South. She has been loyal to all where loyalty was due. She has not brought on this war by any act of hers. She has tried every means in her power to prevent it. She now stands ready to do anything within her reach to stop it. And she ought, as we think, to decline joining either party. For in so doing they would at once terminate her grand mission of peace-maker between the States of the South and the General Government. Nay, more; the almost inevitable result would be the tansfer of the war within her own borders—the defeat of all hope of reconciliation, and the deluging of the State with the blood of her own people.

The present duty of Tennessee is to maintain a position of independence—taking sides with the union and the peace of the country against all assailants, whether from the North or South. Her position should be to maintain the sanctity of her soil from the hostile tread of any party.

We do not pretend to foretell the future of Tennessee, in connection with the other States, or in reference to the Federal Government. We do not pretend to be able to tell the future purposes of the President and Cabinet in reference to the impending war. But should a purpose be developed by the Government of overrunning and subjugating our brethren of the seceded States, we say, unequivocally, that it will be the duty of the State to resist at all hazards, at any cost, *and by arms*, any such purpose or attempt. And, to meet any and all emergencies, she ought to *be fully armed*, and we would respectfully call upon the authorities of the State to proceed at once to the accomplishment of this object.

Let Tennessee, then, prepare thoroughly and efficiently for coming events. In the meantime, let her, as speedily as she can, hold a Conference with her sister slaveholding States yet in the Union for the purpose of devising plans for the preservation of the peace of the land. Fellow-citizens of Tennessee, we entreat you to bring yourselves up to the magnitude of the crisis. Look in the face impending calamities. Civil war—what is it? The bloodiest and darkest pages of history answer this question. To avert this, who would not give his time, his talents, his untiring energy—his all? There may be yet time to accomplish everything. Let us not despair. The Border Slave States may prevent this civil war; and why shall they not do it?

This is the response of Philip sober. It justifies us. It satisfies us. We adopt heartily every word of it. It is right and wise and loyal. Not so the Banner's present response, which is wrong and silly and faithless, and is none the less of either because some of the distinguished signers of the Address above quoted share fully in the giddy rant. The path of duty here deliberately and solemnly marked out for Tennessee and Kentucky and the rest of the Border Slaveholding States is the true path of duty. It is as plain as broad day. No sober man can mistake it. Virginia, with suicidal folly, may fly from this path; Tennessee may falter in it; the men of Tennessee who recommended it yesterday may abandon it in a panic to-day; but Kentucky, poised upon her own peerless manhood, will tread it with a firm and constant step. Kentucky will neither fly nor falter. Let him, who doubts this, mark the vote cast to-day for the mediatorial ticket headed by Crittenden and Guthrie. Kentucky is both sober and brave, and will so approve herself in this exciting and appalling juncture.

HOW THEY TALK AT HOME.—A highly respectable gentleman, a native Kentuckian, arrived here three days ago, having passed two or three weeks in Louisiana and Mississippi. He is a gentleman whose word may be implicitly relied on.

He says that he expected, from what he had read in the Southern papers, to find plenty of provisions there, but that he found a great lack of them—amounting almost to destitution. He states, that at more than twenty places in railroad cuts, at way stations, at street corners, and in hotels, he heard little knots and coteries of men talking with each other about the times; and the burden of a portion of their conversation was the refusal or delay of Kentucky to go into the Southern Confederacy. "Damn Kentucky," they would say, (they do swear a little down there when they are very mad,) "why the devil doesn't she come in? If we only had her, we could get along well enough. Then, instead of preparing to defend ourselves, and bringing our means of subsistence from Kentucky at great trouble and expense, and having to quarter our soldiers in a Southern climate through the hot and sickly season, we would wage the war along the Ohio, where our soldiers would have their provisions all around them, abundant and cheap, where they would be in a healthy latitude, and where they could do all the fighting very comfortably whilst our slaves might be cultivating our plantations at home."

Undoubtedly Kentucky, by her refractory policy of staying in the Union and refusing to make herself the fighting ground of those who have got up a war with each other in contempt of her, has subjected herself to a good deal of hard cursing, but she can stand it. The curses of mad fire-eaters will lie more lightly upon her conscience than the cries of thousands of famishing widows and orphans.

☞ A number of passengers from the steamer Ohio Belle arrived in Cincinnati yesterday per rail. They state, says the Enquirer, that when the boat landed at Napoleon, a company of military went on board of the steamer and took possession of all the money of the passengers, crew, and the boat. The boat and her cargo will not be released.

It must be very easy for every man to appreciate the advantages which Kentucky's present position gives her. She can send all her produce, &c., either North or South without the payment of duties, and her boats are in danger of seizure and confiscation in neither the one nor the other section.. She is the enemy of no section, and no section is her enemy. Everywhere she has the freedom of land and water. Why should she play the fool by making herself a belligerent?

☞ The City Councils of Richmond have passed an ordinance authorizing the issue of three hundred thousand dollars in notes of one dollar, fifty cents, and twenty-five cents, for the redemption of which the Council pledges the faith of the city, and which shall be receivable for taxes, water, light, or any debt due or payable to the city. These are the first fruits of secession—a collapsed treasury and shinplasters. If Louisville is to follow suit, let her citizens neglect to vote for the Union candidates to-day.

There is, it is plain, to be no armistice, no cessation of hostilities, no relenting on the part of the North; and it is equally clear, that the Federal Government is determined to treat an attempt to maintain a neutral position as an act of hostility and rebellion.—*Lou. Courier.*

The Courier asserts this in the face of the President's express assurance to the Hon. Garrett Davis that "if Kentucky made no demonstration of force against the United States he would not molest her." The assertions and the purposes of the Courier are equally reckless.

☞ A vote to-day for the honor of our glorious stars and stripes will be given by every true patriot.

THE LEGISLATURE.—We have reason to believe that the Legislature will terminate the labors of its second extra session this week, so as to adjourn on Monday, or a day or two after. Of course nothing can be known as to what they have done, or will do, as everything is in secret. It is generally supposed, however, that they will pass an ordinance declaring the State independent of the Federal Government, and another proposing a union with the Confederate States, both to be voted upon by the people at an early day, separately. In the mean time a temporary military alliance, it is supposed, will be formed by Mr. Hilliard, representing the Confederacy, and the Legislature, between the two governments, to continue until the people ratify the proposed union, or, in the event they reject that proposition, to continue during the war. These are only surmises, of course, but we imagine they will be found very near the mark.—*Nashville Banner.*

The Legislature, it thus appears according to the Banner, is to attempt for Tennessee what the Convention has done for Virginia; namely, declare the State out of the Union and in the Southern Confederacy, subject to the mockery of a popular vote taken under the auspices of mob law. We do not question the accuracy of the Banner's "surmises." Unquestionably the high-handed attempt will be made. Whether or not it will be smoothly consummated, we leave the freemen of Tennessee to answer for themselves.

☞ The Courier speaks of "the inauguration of war by the Administration at Washington," but the Mobile Avertiser glories in the fact that the seven Confederates "struck the first blow in the conflict" and "threw down the glove of mortal combat to their powerful foe." The Courier must not rob the seven Confederates of the glory of their deed, for its Mobile contemporary says it "was plucky in the seven Confederates; it was more—it was sublimely courageous and patriotic."

☞ According to Jeff. Davis, the active force of the seceding States consists of 35,000 men. "There are," says Davis in his message to the Montgomery Congress, "now in the field at Charleston, Pensacola, Forts Monroe, Jackson, St. Philip, and Pulaski, nineteen thousand men, and sixteen thousand are now *en route* for Virginia." This avowal of the formidable movement towards Virginia must be accepted as proof conclusive of a design to attack the National Capital.

☞ The Courier says, that, when the Confederate States established a custom-house on the Mississippi river, "the Journal, in labored editorials, appealed to the chivalry of proud old Kentucky and of the great Northwest to open the blockade." Will the Courier do us the favor to designate the dates of the "labored editorials" it refers to?

☞ Let us disappoint the secessionists to day in their hopes to have a small vote polled. How many thousands can the city of Louisville give for the Union cause?

☞ The communication of "Civis" is from one of the soundest and ablest men in all our land. Its suggestions are wise and important. Let a nation heed them.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

A FEW PLAIN WORDS TO KENTUCKIANS.—That I have an interest in your welfare and prosperity I do not put solely upon the ground of being a citizen of the United States. My parents reside in a Southern State, my brothers and sisters in your Commonwealth, and I have lived as a citizen of Indiana upon the Ohio border for many years.

I want peace, I want harmony, I want union. The humblest citizen (and such I am) may help the people to think and do right.

The Constitution of the United States was ordained and established by the people of the United States, among other objects, in order to form a more perfect Union, insure domestic tranquillity, and promote the general welfare; it is so declared in the preamble. The bills of rights of most of the States of the Union declare substantially that *all power is inherent in the people*, and that all free governments are and of right ought to be founded on their authority, and instituted for their peace, safety, and well being, and that the people have at all times an indefeasible right to alter and reform their government.

These are sacred principles which the people have regarded as so necessary to their safety and security that they have in solemn convention caused them to be incorporated into their State Constitutions.

Starting out upon this basis, I reason in this way: That, until the Constitution of the United States is changed or amended by the people of the United States according to the provisions thereof and in strict conformity to its terms, it is the duty of the people of Kentucky, in common with those of every other State, to obey, maintain, and cherish the Constitution of the United States as it is, and to comply with all laws made in pursuance thereof.

Again, the Constitution of the United States contains within itself ample provision for the redress of all grievances suffered within the Union by any State or the citizens thereof, and if the people of any State will, under the Constitution and in obedience to the forms and modes therein prescribed, present their list of complaints and grievances to the people of the United States, it would then become the imperative duty of Kentucky and Indiana, and every other State, to use all lawful and constitutional means within their power to secure to the State aggrieved a full and fair hearing of their grievances, and every State in the Union would undoubtedly aid the people of such State in the redress of any real injuries suffered.

Now, man of Kentucky, hear me for *your* cause and for the cause of peace. If you believe you have suffered injuries at the hands of the people of any State or of the United States, which should be redressed, demand of your General Assembly that they shall, in your name, state your grievances authoritatively, and also require a convention of States under the Constitution that they may be considered. When you have done this, you have discharged your duty; and, if your wrongs are righted by the people of the Union, you can no longer complain. If the people of any other State are aggrieved, let them take the same course.

You all well know that not a single one of the States now in arms against the Government has ever made a constitutional appeal for redress of grievances. They have not asked for a convention of States, appealing, in the language of the Declaration of Independence, "to the native justice and magnanimity of their brethren, and conjuring them by the ties of a common kindred to disavow the usurpations complained of."

And here is now the very vantage ground of the Government and the loyal States. They can say to the world, in justification of their course: "We have always been ready to meet these rebellious States in a national convention; to submit every point of difference, every question of grievance, to the whole people; but they chose, without waiting for the peaceful decision of the people, to inaugurate rebellion and civil war."

Now my proposition for the settlement of every existing difficulty, and for the restoration of peace and fraternal feeling, is briefly this:

Let a plan of action be devised by the authorities and people of Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Maryland, and Delaware, *unitedly and speedily*, by means whereof, *under* the Constitution, a convention of all the States may be speedily held for the purpose of determining, *firstly*, how, under the Constitution, by amendment or otherwise, a more perfect Union among all the States can be *insured*, and, *secondly, if the people of the United States* in such convention should, in the majesty of their power, deem it expedient to ordain and decree a separation of the States into two nationalities, that they shall, in said convention, solemnly determine upon what terms the separation shall take place; in what manner the common territory shall be divided and allotted; in what proportion the public debt shall be assumed and paid; and how and in what manner the great rivers and highways shall be used by each nationality.

The States which I have named must immediately and unitedly press this policy upon the seceding States and the loyal States. They can compel the people North and South to take this course, and the people and the press can compel their rulers and leaders to take it.

The loyal States will NEVER consent that this Government shall be broken down, or *even a peaceful separation* had, except in a constitutional way, by the will of the people expressed peacefully and according to the forms of law. They who make alone can unmake.

The seceding States ought never to desire or consent to a separation in any other way, when the same can be had, because the right of separation once admitted and sanctioned, no confederation or republic is safe. The merest pretext, the slightest injury, will drive off State after State. Union under the Constitution or separation (if imperatively necessary) under the Constitution, by the action of the whole people of the United States, in general convention met, should be the watchword of every lover of constitutional liberty in the South.

If my policy is worth examining, studying, and trying, then by the old love your fathers had for the Union, by all the blessed memories of the past by your glorious history and yet more glorious destiny, by your long line of illustrious statesmen and warriors now sleeping with the dead, I implore you to so guide and direct your rulers that the blessings of peace may be preserved, without any sacrifice of one jot or tittle of constitutional liberty or order. CIVIS.

☞ Our old friend Phil Lee, of Spencer, has turned secessionist and gone into the military or fighting line. He has for some time been Captain of a company, but the company are loyal. He was to have had a drill last Saturday, but he couldn't have one. Of course his company like him very much personally, as we suppose everybody does, but they wouldn't drill under a disunionist.

Phil, at the last dates, had, by persevering exertions, succeeded in recruiting four men for the Southern Government. Phil himself makes five. The five are expected to elect officers to-day, and they will, by special request march next week through our streets. We shall probably be able to publish on Monday morning a programme of their route through our city, so that such of our ladies as are fond of magnificent martial displays may be ready at the windows with their bouquets and white handkerchiefs.

A VERY WARLIKE HINT.—Mr. Clusky, one of the editors of the Memphis Avalanche, writes from Montgomery:

If it were proper I might indulge my readers with my own convictions, founded upon the most reliable information, as to what will transpire by the action of the Government here within the next ten days; but the suggestions of a wise policy convince me that in an hour of such exigency publication should not be given to anything calculated to inform the enemy of the movements of this Government. That the North will have war to their heart's content—war to the right of them, war to the left of them—war, hot, effective, and emphatic war, until it shall belch forth itself, "Hold, enough!" is certain.

This was written last week. Certainly eight or nine of *"the next ten days"* have gone by. Of course if the writer's "most reliable information" is at all reliable, something will "turn up" to-morrow—or the next day at farthest. But possibly there has been a change of programme.

☞ It is now stated that the Southern Confederacy has adopted a regulation that all goods from Kentucky shall be admitted duty free. We hope that the fact is so, yet we cannot help thinking that the adoption of such a regulation must embarrass the operation of the Southern tariff very seriously. It seems to us that free trade with Kentucky will, to a very considerable extent, be free trade with Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. If the citizens of the latter States cannot ship articles direct to the South without the payment of duties, they will readily manage to place their produce, &c., in the hands of Kentucky agents to be shipped to Southern ports by them. This may interfere pretty materially with the Southern Confederacy's revenues.

☞ The New Albany Ledger says that there is an unusually large number of negroes in that city at present, and is at a loss to know the nature of their business there. If Kentucky secedes from the Union, we shall probably not be very long in learning the nature of their business.

☞ The Virginia disunionists are preparing to get a unanimous vote for disunion by hunting up all the Union men and driving them out of the State. The means certainly seem adapted to the end.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

SOMERSET, KY., April 30, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: In a public discussion at this place yesterday, A. G. Talbott announced that as an American citizen, still belonging to the Union, "he justified the assault upon Fort Sumpter, and exulted in the fall and degradation of our national flag." I give his words. Hoskins replied to his speech with overwhelming effect. When he reached that part of Talbott's declaration in regard to the degradation of our flag, such withering denunciation from Hoskins, and shouts from the audience, have seldom been heard in this land. Talbott looked worse than the meanest convict in the State Penitentiary.

All is well here. All parties in the country are for peace and the Union. But I write this alone that Col. A. G. Talbott may be handed around for the scorn and contempt of all patriots for the infamous political sentiments avowed as above stated. Hand him around.

Yours, E. L. VAN WINKLE.

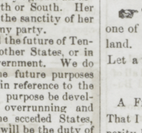
We are all rejoiced at the late peaceful indications along your border. Go on with the good work, it will accomplish for us more than all the speeches and Legislatures of Christendom. It is a practical illustration of the good results to flow from the policy of the Union people of our good old State. God bless the loyal heart of Kentucky. Her great heart is fed from streams that cannot be corrupted by demagogues and anarchists.

E. L. V.

LOUISVILLE DENTAL DEPOT.
Family Drug and Prescription Store
COR MOZART HALL, OF FOURTH & JEFFERSON.
S. F. DAWES, Proprietor.
d&w1amtf

KEARSLEY CARTER. JAMES BUCHANAN.
CARTER & BUCHANAN,
DEALERS IN
Garden and Grass Seeds,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
ap9 d&w1 LOUISVILLE, KY.

FOR SALE,
BEST QUALITY OF PITTSBURG COAL AT THE Levee market price. Also, BEECH BOTTOM COAL at much lower rates by
J. N. KELLOGG, Agent,
sept21 d1tf Near the corner of Third and Main.

FINE KENTUCKY JEANS!

Having reconstructed my Mill, and added new machinery for making
FINE KENTUCKY JEANS,
(which is now being worn so extensively in the South and West), I am now prepared to furnish an article of superior quality, which I will warrant
FREE FROM GREASE AND MADE OF PURE NATIVE WOOL.
☞ A good supply of NEGRO JEANS and LINSEY on hand. jan1ed&w1y L. RICHARDSON.

DRAWINGS
OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY OF KENTUCKY,
R. FRANCE & CO., Managers.
CLASS 32, May 3, 1861:
59 23 -1 68 49 -7 -2 41 61 36 28 53 27
A. D. ELLIS, Agent for R. France & Co.,
m4 d3t 204 Main st., Louisville, Ky.
☞ Drawings take place daily. Capital Prizes $5,000 to $70,000. Price of tickets $1 to $20. Circulars with schemes and full particulars sent free of charge by ad dressing R. FRANCE & CO.,
m4 Louisville, Ky.

Attention, Home Guard!—Company B.
You are hereby directed to meet at your armory TO-NIGHT on business of importance. Punctual attendance necessary.
m4 d1 R. D. ANDERSON, Captain.

I. O. O. F.
The officers and members of Azur Lodge No. 23, I. O. O. F., are hereby notified to meet in the rear building of the Odd Fellows' Hall, at half past one o'clock on Sunday afternoon, May 5th, 1861, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, Past Grand Master John Fonda. Members of sister lodges in this State, and of the order generally, are cordially invited to attend in "Friendship, Love, and Truth."
By order of the N. G.
ap4 d1 F. M. ATKINSON, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.
The officers and members of Mount Horeb Encampment, No. 7, are hereby notified to meet in the rear building of the Odd Fellows' Hall, at half past one o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, May 5th, 1861, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother Patriarch John Fonda. The officers and members of Amnon, Wolford, and Neptune Encampments, and Patriarchs generally, are invited to attend in F. L. and T.
By order of the C. P.
ma4 jab1 WILLIAM WHITE, Scribe.

CRAIG'S SPRING STYLE.
Gentlemen prefer it because it combines lightness with strength, beauty with ease, grace with dignity, and, above all, that wonderful air *di Inglese* which takes so well with the ladies. Persons who don't know what that is, but would like to, should call and see for themselves.
m4 d4tb Corner Main and Fourth sts.

"What a Horrid Fright."
Where is the mother that would like to have that remark applied to her "darling?" A sure preventive of such things is the wearing of one of those elegant "Saratoga boulevards" just brought out for the "little ones" by
m4 d4tb ALEX. CRAIG.

COLORED SOFT HATS—The largest stock and finest assortment ever opened in the city at
m4 d&b CRAIG'S.

SPRING CAPS—A fine assortment of light colored Caps for spring at
m4 d&b CRAIG'S.

ATTENTION!
THE INDEPENDENT KENTUCKY SHARPSHOOTERS, and all who desire to join them, will meet THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, on business of importance, at Zoller's, Main street.
m4 d1* R. A. SMALL, Company Clerk.

PERCUSSION CAPS—250,000 G. D.'s for sale by
m4 J. SMITH SPEED, Main st.

FLOUR—Various brands constantly on hand.
m4 J. SMITH SPEED, Main st.

FAMILY HAMS—1,500 superior family Hams, for family use, for sale by
m4 J. SMITH SPEED, Main st.

BALLOU'S RACKED CIDER just received and for sale by
m4 J. SMITH SPEED, Main st.

FINE HATS—PRATHER & SMITH'S PREMIUM HATS, spring style, are the leading Hats of the season, and can only be had at No 429 Main street, where they are manufactured. m4 d&b

LOW-PRICED HATS AND CAPS.—PRATHER & SMITH keep constantly on hand a large assortment of the lowest grade of goods, as well as the finest in America, at No. 429 Main street. m4 d&b

Tenth Ward Cavalry.
This Company was fully organized last Thursday evening. The different officers were elected. The next meeting will be held on MONDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Woodland Garden, where every member and those who wish to join are earnestly requested to be present.
By order of the Captain,
m4 d2*

I. O. U. F.
Understanding that the remains of our late brother P. G. M. J. JIM FONDA have arrived in this city, and that the funeral exercises will be held at the Second Presbyterian Church, on Third street, to-morrow (Sunday), at 2½ o'clock P. M., I therefore respectfully request the members of the various subordinate Lodges and Encampments of the Order in this city to assemble in the rear hall of Odd Fellows' Temple, at 1½ o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our departed brother in a body.
E. M. STONE,
m4 j&bl* Grand Master.

OUR FOUR-DOLLAR HAT—An impression prevails with many of our retail customers that we make only a five-dollar fashionable Hat. All such will favor us by looking at the strictly fashionable Hat we are producing this spring at $3 and $4. They are equal to anything made in America at the same price. PRATHER & SMITH,
m4 d&b 429 Main st.

NOW OPEN!
NOW OPEN!
A most elegant stock of
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING
AT
J. M. ARMSTRONG'S,
On Main street, opposite the National,
DRESS SUITS,
BUSINESS SUITS,
SPRING SUITS,
SUMMER SUITS,
Also for Children's and Youths' wear,
Together with a great variety of
GEN

SATURDAY, MAY 4, 8 A. M.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Jeffersonville Railroad.

St. Louis, Cincinnati and Chicago Express.....6:30 A. M.
Cincinnati and Indianapolis Eastern Express.2:30 P. M.
St. Louis and Cairo Night Express.....12:30 A. M.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad.

On and after Monday, April 15, 1861, trains will leave New Albany as follows:

St. Louis and Chicago Express Mail.....7:30 A. M.
St. Louis Night Express.....7:45 P. M.
Through Accommodation.....6:00 P. M.

Trains arrive at New Albany as follows:

Louisville Express.....4:30 A. M.
Accommodation.....12:15 P. M.
Louisville Mail.....7:45 P. M.

Louisville and Lexington Railroad.

Passenger Train No. 1 at.....6:00 A. M.
Passenger Train No. 3 at.....3:10 P. M.
Accommodation Train at.....5:30 P. M.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Nashville and Memphis Mail Train, daily..12:00 Noon.
Nashville and Memphis Express (Saturdays excepted).....12:00 Night.
Lebanon Accommodation.....7:00 A. M
Bardstown, Elizabethtown and Leb. Train 4:30 P. M.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD FOR MAY 3, 1861.

CORRECTED DAILY BY E. N. WOODRUFF,
Corner Second and Chestnut sts.

THERMOMETER. Open Air.	Max. Min.	BAROMETER.		Inermit'r attached.
7 o'k	2e'k | 9e'k	7 o'clk.	2 o'clk. | 9 o'clk.	7o | 2 o | 9o
55	71 | 48 | 47	29 72	29 5/2 | 29 66	58 | 76 | 68

DEW POINT. Psychrometer.			WIND.		
7 o'clock.	2 o'clock.	9 o'clock.	7 o'clk.	2 o'clk.	9 o'clk.
Wet | Dry 50 | 55	Wet | Dry 42 | 48	Wet | Dry	n.w.	s.w.	

CLOUDS. 9 o'clock.		RAIN.	
Amount.	Kind.	Velocity.	Direction.	Inches.
10	Nim.	2	s.w.	.09

☞"The District of Davis" is yet to be located for the seat of government of the Southern Confederacy. As this is a humble imitation of our District of Columbia, and as our "Hail Columbia" has been exchanged for "Dixie Land," why not adopt the name as the District of Dixie?

☞The Courier asks whether Gov. Magoffin's refusal to obey the requisition of the President is not "treason." Of course it isn't. Nobody would think of asking the question except a secessionist or an abolitionist.

We do not believe Gov. Magoffin is "above the suspicion" of the Journal.—*Courier.*

Some of his injudicious supporters are below it.

DONALD MCPHERSON.—We understand this worthy and capable young gentleman is a candidate for the office of Railroad Tax Collector for the Western District. He is admirably qualified for the office, including amongst his other qualifications a loyal heart.

☞We notice an article in a New York paper which is calculated to injure one of the most popular Northern lines of road, and as our own roads are run in direct connection with it through the road terminating across the river at Jeffersonville, and as we know that many of our people desire to go East through Pittsburg and Philadelphia, we have taken pains to ascertain that the article does not give a correct view of the case, and therefore we give the public reliable information relative to the route.

The paper referred to states that "the Pennsylvania Railroad has been taken by the Government for the transportation of troops and munitions of war, and is thereby thrown out of the field of competition for freight and passengers," and intimates that the road will not be able to do any other business, in consequence of the large amount to be transported by Government. Now, while we presume the paper did not intend to convey a false impression, yet such has been its effect, as people do not prefer travelling on a road said to be completely under the control of Government, as every one knows that public business must be done promptly, even at the expense of personal interest and convenience. But we are officially informed that freight and passengers are moved on this line as promptly as ever, and the whole transportation for Government does not equal one train per day. The road is under the control of its own officers, and its regular business is, and has been, uninterrupted.

We understand, also, from a reliable source, that the most perfect order and security prevails in all the towns and cities from Louisville to Philadelphia—there has not been a breach of the peace since the commencement of troubles, and though there is a strong excitement all through the North, yet even an unprotected female could go in perfect security through any Northern town or city. There are no vigilance committees to ask the traveller where or why he travels, nor any person disposed to molest or annoy him. In these respects no difference can be seen from former years. We cheerfully recommend the route via Crestline, Pittsburg, and Philadelphia to all travellers going North as a safe, speedy, and delightful route.

☞A Columbus correspondent of a Cincinnati paper states that on Tuesday Major Burbank mustered Captain Beatty's Morrow county company into service, and that Governor Dennison will reject private McNeal who had but one eye. He had been instrumental in enlisting the company, and was very popular with his comrades. The inexorable decision crushed him, and he wept like a child. Instantly First Lieutenant Carpenter tendered his resignation, and the company, with unanimous acclaim, elected McNeal and then burst into tears. Carpenter stepped into the ranks with alacrity. McNeal may become a second Horatius Cocles. Who knows but that singly and alone he may defend the Potomac bridge against a whole army of Porsenna Davis, and win a brazen statue in the temple of Vulcan.

☞Mayor Cheatham, of Nashville, has issued a proclamation setting forth that self-constituted committees have notified Northern-born citizens to leave the place, and asserting that, as it is the determination of the authorities to preserve the peace, all complaints or suspicions against persons of Northern birth can be lodged with him for investigation, and that everything necessary will be done. All persons implicated can be assured that they will be protected from unfounded rumors and stories until properly investigated by the proper authorities, and all good citizens are earnestly requested to endeavor to quiet the public mind in the present state of excitement, and to aid the authorities in preserving the peace of the city.

☞The Song of the South, composed and dedicated to the sons of the South, by James H. Huber, has just been published by D. P. Faulds & Co. in very beautiful style, with a colored vignette of the seven starred flag as it is and the fifteen starred flag as it will be. Mr. Huber, in this song, has achieved quite a musical success; the melody is flowing and spirited, and will doubtless become popular by the Confederate camp fires. But still it has not the noble majesty of the Star Spangled Banner, and is not in fact the music by which to keep step in the honored march of the American Union.

HEAVY ROBBERY OF A PRIVATE BANK.—On last Sunday night, the "Indian Reserve Bank," at Kokomo, Indiana, was entered, the iron safe opened—probably with the aid of powder, our informant did not say—and *eleven thousand four hundred dollars* taken therefrom, eight thousand of which were the public funds of the county. Six hundred dollars were also taken out of the house of the cashier. It was the private bank of Mr. Bowen. Twelve thousand dollars in these war-panic times would be considered, in the politest grab game circles, no small pile.

MEETING OF KENTUCKIANS IN NEW ORLEANS. — We learn from the N. O Picayune of Saturday that a very respectable number of Kentuckians assembled on Friday evening in the gentlemen's parlor of the St. Charles Hotel for the purpose of raising a company to be composed of native Kentuckians, residents of that city. As there was a conflict in relation to the day appointed for the meeting, Col. Huey announced that the meeting would be postponed until Monday evening.

A TERRIBLE TORNADO.—On Saturday evening last a violent whirlwind visited the residence of Mr. Jesse Stone, who lives near King's Mill, in Clark county, tore down the fences, the dwelling house, and all the out buildings, except the kitchen. It happened that Mr. and Mrs. Stone were absent, but seven children were at home; and although the house was torn to the ground, not one of the children was even slightly injured. This seems almost providential.

☞The Louisville, Frankfort, and Lexington Railroad will hereafter be worked under a telegraphic system similar to that which is employed upon the Eastern roads, H. W. Stager, Esq., presides over the telegraphic department at the depot in our city, and will receive messages for all points along the line.

FAVORS.—We are from time to time indebted to Mr. S. A. Jones, of the Adams Express Co., through his efficient messengers, Messrs. Overmyer, Johnson, Nunemacher, Collins, and others for papers delivered in advance of the mails.

☞Tax Collectors, Constables, and Magistrates to be elected to-day should be selected for their capacity to fill the offices and their fidelity to their country.

☞Major Anderson being attached to the department of the East, has been assigned the command of the Division which includes the fortifications in New York harbor and its vicinity.

☞Blanton Duncan's Confederate regiment reached Lynchburg yesterday. For the present that will be the post office, as their address is not yet Washington City.

☞Tom, the blind negro boy musical prodigy, left this city last evening for St. Louis, in charge of Mr. Robert Heller.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS—*Friday, May* 3.—Wm McKay was surrendered by his bail and recommitted.

Wm. Miller, drunk and disorderly. Workhouse two months in default of bail.

Wm. McKay and Jas. Allen, stabbing Frank Powe. Bail required of each in $400 to answer at the Circuit Court.

L. C. Keach, arraigned on a felony warrant, waived an examination and gave bail in $600 to answer.

H. C. Stephan and John Fox filed their declaration to become citizens, and Fred Rupp, Louis Wage, Otto Blumlein, John Pfeiderer, August Delling, Jacob Ellwinger, Aug. Fabel, Theophill Conrad, George Stock, G. H. Wilberdnig, and Wm. Vahll took the final oath of citizenship.

FATAL AFFRAY—TWO MEN KILLED.—On Friday, the 19th, an altercation occurred in Texas township, St. Francis county, between Edward Lindsay, of Monroe county, and a man from the North—a carpenter by trade—(whose name is unknown), in which both were killed,—the former with a knife, and the latter by gunshot. The carpenter had been accused of entertaining and perhaps disseminating abolition opinions, and was further charged with wishing to marry a mulatto girl belonging to some person in the neighborhood; and on the day the killing occurred an investigation before a magistrate was to take place. Before the trial came on, the affray commenced, which resulted as above. Another party, whose name could not be ascertained, was also stabbed and seriously wounded by the carpenter before he fell.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—An attempt was made about 10 o'clock yesterday morning by T. Dempster, the well-known painter, who resides at 611 Jefferson street, to commit suicide by cutting his throat. He had been quite dissipated for several days, and was evidently delirious at the time he committed the rash act. The instrument used was a small penknife, but the gash is a fearful one. Dr. Pirtle was called in and dressed the wound, whereupon the patient was removed to the Chestnut Street Hospital. The Doctor thinks he will recover. Dempster is about thirty-three years of age, and has a wife and four children, the youngest of which is but two or three days old.

SCARCITY OF PERCUSSION CAPS.—There is a great scarcity of percussion caps in the Southern Confederacy, and a heavy bonus is said to have been offered by the State authorities of Virginia to any one who will establish a percussion cap manufactory in that State.

☞Geo. W. Ellis, the man who was arrested in Cincinnati a few days ago on the charge of treason, was discharged by the United States Commissioner on Thursday.

PENSACOLA—FORT PICKENS—FORT MCRAE—FORT BARRANCAS.—We find the following in the Mobile Mercury. The article is made up from the observations of a person who visited Pensacola on purpose to find out what was going on there:

Pensacola is about seven miles north of the Navy-yard, and the first military post on the road between the two places was, at the time of the visit, about two miles north of the Navy-yard. Troops have been concentrating at Pensacola, and by this time the whole line of shore strictly guarded. As the Navy-yard was approached, sand-batteries were being thrown up and mounted with guns, to effectually prevent the landing of troops from the water. The Navy-yard, and the various buildings attached to it, are enclosed by high brick walls on three sides, the fourth fronting the water, and, of course, sufficiently guarded on that side from any attack, except from the guns of Fort Pickens. All the beautiful buildings within this enclosure, including officers' quarters, armory, barracks, workshops, &c., are, we are sorry to say, within range of the guns of Fort Pickens, and, if a wanton destruction of property should be resorted to, old Abe, could be readily battered down. This cannot be helped, should the conflict happen and last any length of time. After passing through the enclosure, we come again to a range of beautiful dwellings—public property, we presume, occupied by the various employees of the yard, but now occupied as barracks by the Zouaves, from New Orleans, who keep a constant and watchful guard upon everything. Here we begin to see the naked walls of Pickens—and here, also, we begin to see, lower down, behind the high sand drift which skirts the whole beach, masked batteries, well constructed and mounted with long, heavy, destructive looking columbiads, with their magazines and places of retreat for the gunners dug in the dry sand, covered with planks and again with sand, which renders them as completely bomb-proof as any casemate built of bricks and mortar. These batteries command the whole shore line from the navy yard to Barrancas, a distance of about two miles. Barrancas is an old Spanish fort, strongly built for defence and placed in complete repair by the United States Government at an immense cost. Like the batteries mentioned, it, and all along it from Barrancas to within a short distance of Fort McRae are to be seen those formidable sand batteries with heavy guns, overlooking Fort Pickens. Fort McRae is the last of our defences. It is on the north entrance of the harbor, directly opposite Fort Pickens, and but little more than one and a quarter miles from that structure. Fort McRae is thought to be weak, but to the inexperienced eye of our informant looked strong enough for all the purposes for which it was erected. Neither McRae nor Pickens on the water side were intended to resist shot fired from anything stronger than wooden walls, and both are effective against any ships attempting an entrance into the harbor.

From Fort McRae our friends had a full view of the hostile fleet lying at anchor off Santa Rosa Island, at some distance from the shore, and out of the reach of shot from McRae. There seemed to be considerable activity on the island; quite a number of horses were in service, hauling wagons loaded with various articles from the seabeach to Pickens. Small boats were continually passing from the ships to the shore and back, and the little steamer Wyandotte was busily engaged transporting troops from the larger vessel to position nearer the shore, from where they were taken in small boats to the beach. Pickens has thus been reinforced, since the late concentrated plement of men. As well as could be ascertained, the United States force, including marines, now number something like 4,000 men.

Fort Pickens is situated on the extreme western end of Santa Rosa Island. Its walls are protected on the land side by earth embankments and ditches, but toward the water three of its curtains have no other protection than the strength of its walls.

The main land line from Fort McRae to the navy-yard, a distance of over four miles, is curved something like the shape of a half moon, so that the three naked curtains of Fort Pickens are completely encircled and exposed to all our batteries from McRae to the navy-yard. Many of these batteries are so placed as to enfilade the walls of Pickens, and, should the fight come off, our friend thinks Pickens will be knocked to pieces in a short time.

THE ARREST OF LIEUT. BROWN IN BOSTON—*Further Particulars.*—It has already been stated that Lieut. I. N. Brown, of the United States steam frigate Niagara, at Boston, who last week refused to take anew the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, threw up his commission, and was subsequently arrested on a charge of treason. From the Boston Post we gather the following additional particulars:

Lieut. Brown resides at Louisville, Ky., and has been 27 years in the navy. Upon the arrival of the Niagara here, Com. Stringham's instructions that all officers should be required to take additional oath, obligating themselves to serve the United States *during the war*, was carried out as regarded the officers of that frigate. Lieut. Brown said that while he would support any allegiance to the United States government, he just returned as he was from a long voyage, and unacquainted with the exact state of affairs in the country, desired to acquaint himself with the condition of things before swearing to all the Government might demand, *even to shelling the city which contained his wife and children.*

He wished to be put upon his parole of honor, and receive his discharge—if I receive it he must—when at home in Louisville. The request was not granted, and then followed a rumor that he was about to carry two slaves with him to the South. This caused a large mob to assemble at the railroad depot, and there was much excitement until it was ascertained that the rumor was unfounded. Then he was charged with having stated that he was going to his plantation, and should fight for the flag he found flying over it, and for his slaves. His manner is also said to have caused some angry feelings, but he was not molested. Application was made to District Attorney Woodbury for a warrant for the arrest of Brown, but after hearing the statements of witnesses, he said he had no authority to issue a warrant under the proclamation of the President, as rebels by that proclamation were allowed thirty days to lay down their arms. He advised Mr. W. L. Burt, who was acting in the case, to apply to Governor Andrew, who at once commanded his arrest. In the meantime the crowd visited the Worcester depot, where a portion of Lieut. Brown's baggage was, and broke it open, but finding no materials of war, disturbed it no further. Lt. B. was subsequently accompanied by the Mayor to the Charlestown navy yard, and reported himself to Capt. Hud'on, thus escaping ill-treatment from the Boston mob. It was thought the charge of treason would be dropped.

GOV. DENNISON REQUESTS A MEETING OF THE GOVEENORS OF NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, INDIANA, AND ILLINOIS, AT COLUMBUS, FOR CONSULTATION.—The Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin writes as follows:

A communication has been received by Gov. Curtin, per the hands of the gentleman above referred to, from Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, requesting Governors Curtin, and Morgan of New York, to meet himself and the Governors of Indiana and Illinois in council, at Columbus on next Monday evening, to compare plans of the campaign. The proposition of Gov. Curtin to the Governor of Ohio to march the volunteers of Pennsylvania, in connection with the troops of the Northwest, to the Federal city by any route decided upon, was at first, as I informed you by telegraph, received very favorably. But since that time there have been reasons to suppose that the first battle would not be fought at the Capital, and hence the change. The plan of Dennison is to march an army of eighty thousand men to Richmond, and there await the attack of the Southern army; as it is generally believed that Jefferson Davis is making toward that point; the Ohio volunteers, now at Lancaster, to be reinforced from time to time, and they, in connection with the Pennsylvania volunteers, prepared to cut off any invasion from this side of Maryland. In consequence of the meeting of the Legislature on this day, it will be impossible for Gov. Curtin to be present, although it may be convenient for Gov. Morgan to accede to the request. Outside of the reason assigned, it is the desire of Gov. Dennison not to draw his troops too far away from home at the present time, until something definite as regards the movements of the Southern army is ascertained. Another point of the Governor's communication is that he has issued orders that no further communication be held with Baltimore, via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; while in this State no more provisions will be allowed to leave here by way of the Susquehanna and Tide Water Canal.

SCENE IN CHURCH. — A singular scene took place on Sunday week in West Philadelphia, at the church in charge of the Rev. Henry A. Wise, Jr., son of the ex-Governor of Virginia. In the prayer of Mr. Wise, who is an Episcopalian, he left out the President, when Mr. Drexell, one of the leading members, rose and demanded that he should repeat the prayer correctly, which the clergyman refused to do. He was then compelled to leave the pulpit and the church without preaching his sermon. So says one of the Philadelphia papers. We notice the arrival of Mr. Wise at Richmond announced since then.

The shore of Maryland lies opposite to the southeastern limit of the city. The Anacostia river is narrow, though deep enough for the passage of large vessels at high water to the navy-yard. Here, too, is a bridge, crossing just above the yard, to Uniontown. But the high grounds of the Capitol hill overlook this region, and the river marks the line of defensive operations.

It is, of course, on the northern boundary, toward the State of Maryland, that Washington is most open to the approach of a hostile force. If Maryland remains true to the old flag, it must be a large and daring army that would venture on her territory. But, commencing at the extreme west end of the city, let us see what are the natural defences in the north. First, we have Rock creek, a narrow river, flowing through a deep ravine, and dividing Washington from Georgetown. Then, commencing on this creek a mile above the city, a range of hills, fairly skirting the entire land boundary of the Capitol, stretching along for miles till it crosses the Anacostia river on the east.

It is thought probable, from many reasons, that heavy batteries will be located on the several hills described above, as commanding the Virginia shore. These are all in the rear and south of the White House, and are as follows:

1. The high ground near "The Circle," by which designation the round plot, containing the Washington statue, and located at the west end of Pennsylvania avenue, is known to the numerous of the city. On this spot Washington was encamped with Braddock's army, and it was from this elevation that the advantages of the angle, formed by the two rivers, for the site of a stately city, attracted his notice and approval.

2. The open space by the observatory—a commanding elevation, close by the side of the river.

3. The hill on which the Washington monument is undergoing slow construction. This is lower down by the river, and overlooks the "Long Bridge" of the Washington and Alexandria railroad, connecting with the Virginia shore.

It is also probable that batteries will be placed on other elevated or open localities, such as both extremities of Capitol Hill, the City Hall, or Judiciary (Magundois's field battery is already located here), the Presidential reservation, &c. The Rock Creek bridge, between Georgetown and Washington, the "Long bridge," and the bridge near the navy-yard, now in the advantageously occupied by artillery. The troops from Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and other Northern States will find employment for two-thirds of its force in the protection of the long line of the land boundary on the north. The secession army may make a detour to the northwest, cross the Potomac near the Little Falls, seven miles above the city, and march over Maryland territory to attack the city on the west side.

As a precaution against surprises, and in consequence of the late advices from Virginia, Gen. Scott has already instituted certain prudent measures. These consist of the establishment of night patrols and of posts from sunset to sunrise at the extremities of all the avenues leading out of the city. Sentries and fixing artillery are also guarding nightly the various bridges named above. All the public buildings and departments, the Capitol and the White House, are also under guard, and the surveillance will hourly become more strict with the arrival of the new forces expected. As soon as any considerable number are quartered here, Washington must present the aspect of a seiged town, and martial law will obtain in all its provisions, with the single reservation of the continuance of the act of habeas corpus.

[By Telegraph to the Cincinnati papers.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 2.

The war policy indicated in my despatch of yesterday is confirmed by further developments. I am able to state on the highest authority that a *corps d' armee* will move at the earliest possible moment from Pennsylvania through Maryland toward Washington, under command of General Patterson. The developments of every day now go to show that the Federal Government has had its plans for the suppression of the Southern rebellion perfected weeks ago, and that they are being carried out with remarkable promptness and energy. The *corps d' armee* now collecting under the command of General Patterson will move in two columns through Maryland—one down the Northern Central, and the other the Harrisburg and Baltimore railroad. Each will be ten thousand strong.

Another corps of ten thousand will be organized at Annapolis, ready to march to Baltimore in case of hostilities.

The regiment of Carl Schurz about to be raised in the West is one of cavalry.

The services of the District police have been offered to the Government. They are very efficient, and with the volunteers from the District now in service now look like a regular army.

A dozen men-of-war, under command of Commander Stringham, will very shortly put to sea for blockade of Southern ports. The whole of the blockade fleet will consist of over 50 armed vessels, and be accompanied by steam transports carrying a land force of 20,000, which will be kept hovering around the Southern coast, from the mouth of James river to that of the Rio Grande to harrass the secession army, and effect landings at exposed points.

One of their first movements will be the landing of at least 10,000 men to raise the seige of Fort Pickens and recapture Pensacola Navy Yard.

There can be no doubt that in less than a month every inlet in the Southern coast will be closed.

There is great excitement prevailing in Western Maryland in consequence of continual incursions of organized secessionists searching dwellings for arms.

Scattering parties of Government troops now frequently extend their excursions upon Virginia soil. The secession outposts thus far always run upon their approach.

There is not a dollar in cash in the treasury at this moment, but $500,000 in gold is on the road here from New York. Acceptances are issued in payment of warrants.

The Secretary of the Treasury has advertised for proposals until the 30th instant, unless the whole amount offered be sooner taken at par, for nearly $14,000,000 of the stock of the United States, under the act of June, 1860, authorizing a loan and providing for the redemption of the treasury notes.

Regular communication with the North is now established, for the benefit of the traveling public over military, rail, and water route via Annapolis and Perryville. The road to Annapolis is operated under the auspices of the Government, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

BALTIMORE, May 2.

The secessionists now admit, on all sides, that their name is used up in this State, and now predict ruin to the commercial interests of the city by the probable interruption of her great line of travel to the West, through the secession of Virginia. If Western Virginia secedes from Eastern Virginia, in the order of the day, this will be happily disappointed, as the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will still be on friendly soil, with the exception of a small portion of the route, which can easily be transferred to Maryland.

The Legislature will pass a bill ratifying Mr. Corwin's amendment to the Constitution of the United States. It is expected this body will adjourn early next week.

The most important action of the Assembly today was the adoption of a resolution sending commissioners to Washington to intercede for peace between the sections. The commissioners appointed are Otto Scott, R. M. McLane, and W. J. Ross.

Our city is quiet, but business wholly paralyzed, to the deep injury of sec sionists and Unionists alike. The American's editor can continue strongly conservative, opposing secession. The Sun advises obedience to the laws. The Exchange and South clamor for Maryland's secession. The Patriot prefers the Union. The Clipper is fearlessly Union. The German papers the same. Nearly all the Germans are loyal to the Government. Conservative reaction daily gains strength among the people and in the Legislature.

[By telegraph to the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

CAIRO, Thursday, May 2.

The war news is quieting down. "Fort Cairo" has not been taken, although reports were circulated that Cairo would be attacked to day. There are now here 5,500 troops, 30 pieces of cannon, a full supply of guns, ammunition, &c. A messenger from Columbus and Paducah reports the excitement in those places abating, and the citizens taking a more rational view of things.

The troops here are now in the service of the United States.

A number of the recruits refused to take the oath and left the ranks. They were willing to protect Illinois from invasion, but would not go over the river to war against their friends in Kentucky and Missouri. The reports of an army advancing on Cairo are not credited to-day.

A military ball took place here last night, at the St. Charles, and passed off pleasantly.

The Sallie Woods passed here to-day, from St. Louis, full of provisions and produce for the Tennessee river. Commerce South will not be interrupted.

The steamer Hillman is in the hands of the underwriters at Paducah, where the owners will again take charge of her.

TENNESSEE OUT OF THE UNION.—The Buffalo (N. Y.) Courier states, upon the authority of E. A. Huntley, who left Nashville, Tennesse, on Saturday last, that the Legislature had passed an ordinance declaring Tennessee out of the Union. He was so informed by a member of the Legislature. The matter is kept secret, but will be promulgated in a few days. The ordinance is, however, to be ratified by the people before it goes into effect.

COLLISION.—On Wednesday the train going south from Louisville, on the Memphis and Louisville railroad, came in collision eight miles beyond the Tennessee river, with the train going north. None of the passengers or employees of the road on the train were injured. The two locomotives and the baggage cars suffered some damage.

CONSTABLE IN THE FIRST DISTRICT.—There will be an election to-day for Constables. We invite the attention of the voters of the First District to the claims of our young friend Dick Watts, who has lived many years in the district, and who is pre-eminently fitted for the position.

☞A runaway negro was arrested in this city and lodged in jail last evening.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

SPRING STATION GUARDS.—At a meeting held on Saturday last this company was formed for mutual defence, and the protection of the persons and property of its members against all lawless violence, and for the maintenance of law and order.

Persons residing within the following district are invited to join the organization, to wit: Commencing at the limits of the city of Louisville at the mouth of Muddy Fork, thence east with the said creek to the lane between Mrs. Key's and Geo. Rudy's, and down the same to the Westport road; thence down the Westport road to Gilman's Point; thence down Beard and Park's lane to Beargrass Creek; thence down said creek to the beginning.

Wm. C. Williams was elected Captain, and Thomas S. Kennedy Secretary and Treasurer. The other officers elected are: John Thatcher, Richard Veach, Dr. Joseph A. Moore, Wm. H. Meriweather, Joseph Robb, Joshua Parks, Joseph Serb, James Dinwiddie, J. H. Lindenberger, B. Ballard, and Isaac L. Hyatt.

There will be a meeting of the company for the inspection of arms at the Fair Grounds, at four o'clock Saturday afternoon, May 4th inst.

All persons desiring to co-operate with the company are invited to attend.

MARRIED.

On the 2d inst., at the residence of the bride, by Rev. Aaron Moore, MR. JOSEPH R. CRAIG to MRS VIRGINIA E. PINKSTON, all of this city.

Memphis and California papers please copy.

DIED.

On the 2d inst., MAY BELL, daughter of William and Eliza Diller, in the 4th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place at 3 o'clock this afternoon from the residence of her parents on Third street, between Walnut and Chestnut.

NOTICES OF THE DAY.

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS AT COST. Among the many goods which we are selling at cost and less than cost we would call particular attention to our large and elegant stock of silks, comprising every variety of plain and figured black and colored silks, which will be sold at cost and less than cost. Also, our stock of linens, damasks, diapers, napkins, Doyle's linen sheetings and shirtings, &c. Also, our stock of embroideries, laces, linens, handkerchiefs, white goods, honey gloves, fans, parasols, lace mantles, silk mantles, and wrappers, &c., together with our entire stock of goods will and must be sold.

S. BARKER & CO.,
317 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky.

m1

☞All persons who have ordered painted photographs at Elrod's Gallery, and know the same to be ready for delivery, are hereby notified that, if they do not take them away and pay their bills, that in case of fire or other accidents, the loss will fall on those who ordered the pictures. Elrod's Gallery, No 409 Main street.

☞Mr. C. C. Spencer will make a closing sale of Osborne & Co.'s grocery stock this (Saturday) morning, at their store on Third street, between Market and Jefferson.

To the Policy Holders of the New York Life Insurance Co.:

By letter received from the President of the New York Life Insurance Company, dated April 25th, 1861, all persons who have policies in this Company are justified in forming themselves into a company, or companies, for the defence of their homes, wives, and children.

m3 d3 WM. S. VERNON & SON, Agents.

☞For all kinds of lumber, dressed and undressed, sash, doors, blinds, mouldings, boxes, &c., call at Alexander, Ellis & Co.'s planing mill, sash, door, and blind factory and lumber yard, on Fulton street, just above Preston, fronting the river, or at their lumber yard, corner of Walnut and Preston streets, or leave your orders at their warerooms on Main street, nearly opposite the Galt House, Louisville, Ky. janl tf

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞All in want of fine pictures painted or plain had better go to Elrod, No. 409 Main st. a30d5

PREVENTIVE AND CURE FOR BOILS.
BOSTON, June 23, 1854.

After suffering from *Boils*, some sixty in number, for a whole year, I find myself entirely relieved by the use of one bottle of Peruvian Syrup. I am fully convinced of its power to remove from the system any impurity, leaving the patient free from the *bad effects* so frequently realized.

C. B. PRATT,
President Union Life Ins. Co.

☞Peruvian Syrup is a solution of protoxide of iron, a new discovery in medicine, and strikes at the root of disease by prodncing *healthy blood*, the source of all vitality in the human organism.

For sale by all Druggists.

CARY & TALBOTT,
a26 d12 Agents, Louisville.

NOW IS THE TIME.—It is universally admitted that the spring is the most favorable season of the year for purifying the blood and preparing the system for the heat of summer. At Raymond & Tyler's Medical Depot, No. 74 Fourth street, near Main, will be found several valuable preparations for that purpose. Call and see them. Advice gratis.

ap30 dedd&weow

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRING WATER.—Pamphlets containing the opinions of celebrated chemists and physicians respecting the use of this water in the case of many diseases of the human system, will be suppied gratis on application to Wilson, Peter, & Co. Call for a pamphlet.

ap16 decd

TO THE LADIES. — FRESH IMPORTATION OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.—I would respectfully invite the attention of the ladies to my extensive stock, which I am offering lower than at any previous season, consisting in part of—

Broche barege Anglais, printed linen lawns, embroidered mozambique, plain foulards, droquet grenadines, plain black and colored worsted grenadines, black gauze de laine, broche barege, crape barege, all colors; embroidered English barege, checked French silks, 75 cents per yard; black silks, plain silks, all shades; pineapple foulards, plain and checked French poplins, organdies and jaconets, parasols, lace points, lace mantles, black silk mantles, French chintz, percals and ginghams, Alexander's kid gloves, plain and plaid nainsooks, white cambrics, soft finish cambrics, table damasks and napkins, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 linen sheeting, pillow linen, all widths; cottonades and heavy plantation drills, bleached cotton sheeting.

All of which will be sold low at

G. B. TABB'S,
m22 &b Corner Fourth and Market sts.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE
OF
J. R. Emmit & Co.'s Stock

BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.,

at, between Market and Jefferson

(The Store formerly occupied by Guthrie Bros.),

On 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th May, 1861,

Commencing each day at 9½ o'clock A. M.,

WILL BE SOLD, WITHOUT RESERVE, THE large and seasonable stock of

Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS

Lately purchased by MESSRS. J. R. EMMIT & CO., and consisting in part of—

3,320 yards Silks, plain colored, black, neat check, fancy, &c;
4,400 yards Berege, Milanese, Tamartine, Crape black and colored;
60 pieces Curtain Muslins, fine to extra fine quality;
1,800 yards neat stripe Mozambiques;
2,800 yards English Lavallas;
1,375 yards English and French Poplins;
1,700 yards English and French Organdies;
1,000 yards French printed Jaconets;
4,800 yards fast colored printed Lawns;
800 yards Dorlas French Percal;
3,500 yards fine Prints, Brilliants, Nainsooks, Jaconets, &c.;
60 pieces assorted qualities Irish Linens;
30 pieces Bleached Cotton, Russia Crash, Domestics;
350 doz'n Linen Handkerchiefs, Cotton Hose, Linen Shirt Fronts;
5,000 yards assorted Traveling Dress Goods;

Together with a full stock of Linen Goods, White Goods, Domestics, Prints, Boys' and Misses' Wear, &c.

☞Every article offered will be sold without reserve.

Terms cash, bankable funds.

THOS. ANDERSON & CO.,
a30 d5 Auctioneers.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.—Whereas, by the 2d section of the 4th article of the 32d chapter of the Revised Statutes of Kentucky, it is provided that "should there be a called session of Congress between the expiration of any Congressional term and the ensuing first Monday in August, the Governor may, by his proclamation, published in three newspapers printed in this State, cause an election for representatives in Congress to be held at an earlier day, if there are thirty days between the date of publication and the day so assigned by him." And whereas, the President of the United States has issued his proclamation convening Congress in extraordinary session on the 4th day of July next.

Now, therefore, I, Beriah Magoffin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby order an election to be held in the several Congressional districts of the State for representatives in the Congress of the United States, in pursuance of the above recited act, on the twentieth day of June, 1861; the mode of conducting the election and of making returns thereof to be governed in all respects by the provisions of the laws of the Commonwealth in relation to elections.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto
(L. S.) set my name, and caused the seal of the
Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at
Frankfort, this 1st day of May, A. D.
1861, and in the 69th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor. B. MAGOFFIN.
THOS. B. MONROE, JR., Sec. of State.

☞Every up-river boat brings a large crowd of passengers; the Fairchild, from New Orleans, yesterday, had 443 in the cabin and on deck.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞The female organization is often as frail as that of a tender flower. Many of the sex enter into marriage relations without being able to undergo the labors and trials of maternity. In this country thousands of young and beautiful women are sacrificed every year from this cause alone. Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters will save many of this class from an untimely grave. This medicine has been used with great benefit by immense numbers of people throughout the republic, and the proprietors have received grateful commendations from all sections of the country. The Bitters will be found very pleasant to the taste, even as a beverage, and prompt and powerful in its effect as a medicine. It infuses new vitality into the frame, and strengthens the whole system, so that no one who use it are subjected to pro onged suffering. Sold by all druggists. which would, without it, be certain to prostrate them.

m3 dlm

☞Something to restore; and it will do it. See Prof. Wood's advertisement.

APPEAL TO SCIENCE

If you wish to be sure of obtaining a perfect hair dye without one deleterious element. CHEVALIER'S EXCELSIOR DYE is the *only one* ever submitted to this ordeal. It has been

ANALYZED BY CHILTON,

the first chemist in the country, and his certificate setting forth its harmlessness is within the reach of every buyer.

THE EXQUISITE BEAUTY

of the lustrous blacks and browns which it produces with unerring certainty in ten minutes has fairly won for it the appellation *of the most natural hair dye* ever invented.

Sold everywhere. Applied by all Hair Dressers.

CHEVALIER'S, No. 6 Astor House, New York.

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AMUSEMENTS.

LOUISVILLE THEATRE.

MRS. E. LOMTON.....Sole Lessee.
ROB'T CRAWFORD.....Stage Manager.
THOS. J. CAREY.....Treasurer.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Dress Circle and Parquette 75c; Second Tier Family Circle 50c; Private Boxes $3; Colored Boxes 25c; Gallery 15c; Colored Gallery 15c

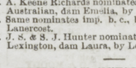
BENEFIT OF MR. GRIERSON.

THIS EVENING (Saturday), will be presented the 1st and 2d acts of Shakespeare's Tragedy of RICHARD THE THIRD—Richard, Master Frank Erskine.... To be followed by the Comedy of A REVIEW—Looney McTwister, Mr. Sidney Smith; Caleb Quotem, Mr. Wells; John Lump, Mr. Dawson; Dupity Bob, Mr. Grierson; Capt. Beauregard, Claude Hamilton; Grace, Miss Raiforth. After which, a GRAND TABLEAU DANCE for a Silver Cup.... To conclude with the musical Comedy of a DAY IN PARIS—In which Miss Jennie Hight appears in four characters.

☞Doors open at 7 and Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.

☞Box office will be open daily from 9½ o'clock A. M. till 1 P. M., and from 3 to 5 P. M., when seats may be secured.

Regular Spring Meeting---1861.
WOODLAWN RACE COURSE.



Races to commence on SATURDAY, May 18, and continue the following week.

FIRST DAY—SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1861.
Challenge Vase---Value $1,000.

Four-mile Heat, $300 subscription, P. P., to name at the Stand, on the 22d day of January, 1861, with the following subscribers:

1. ZEB WARD.
2. T. G. MOORE.
3. A. KEENE RICHARDS.
4. J. S. & J. HUNTER.

SECOND DAY—MONDAY, MAY 20.
Louisville Association Stake.

Sweepstake for Colts and Fillies then 3 years old, mile heats; $ 00 subscription; $50 forfeit, $25 declaration if made and paid by the 1st day of March, 1861. $100 added by the Association, provided two or more start.

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

THE ARTICLE IN THE LONDON TIMES ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS. — The following article, which was alluded to by the telegraph a day or two ago, is given more fully in the New York papers of Tuesday. The whole article will be looked for with some interest. The London Times editorially reiterates hopes for the maintenance of peace, and thinks it is still possible that the warlike intentions of President Lincoln may not be carried out into civil war. The article concludes as follows:

We would rather hope that the good sense of the Americans and the peaceful counsels of this country may bring about a reconciliation before the dispute has been too far carried. As long as the two sections of the Union refrain from hostilities, it would be the height of arrogance and folly to interfere; but when the soil and seas of the New World are likely to be stained with blood, foreign nations may surely remonstrate in the cause of humanity.

THE LAW OF BLOCKADE.—A blockade is a high act of sovereign authority. Every belligerent has a right to blockade the ports of his enemy; but in order to render neutral vessels liable to the penalty which attaches to a breach of the blockade, there must be:

First, an actual blockade imposed by competent authority. Second, notice thereof. Third, a violation of the blockade. A mere proclamation that a particular port is invested is sufficient to constitute a legal blockade. For that purpose it is necessary that the place be invested by a competent naval fore. A blockade commences from the time a competent force is stationed to prevent communication. There are two kinds of blockade; one by the simple fact only; the other by notification, accompanied by the fact. In the former case, when the fact ceases (otherwise than by accident or the shifting of the wind), there is immediately an end of the blockade. But when the fact is accompanied by a public notification from the government of a belligerent country to neutral governments, prima facie the blockade must be supposed to exist till it has been publicly repealed.

A blockade must be existing in point of fact, and to constitute that existence there must be power present to enforce it. The famous Berlin and Milan decrees and the British orders in council were held illegal because they assumed, in contravention of the clearest principles of public law, to impose the penalties of a breach of blockade where no *actual* blockade existed; in other words, to create a blockade by proclamation. The United States government has uniformly insisted that a blockade should be effective by the presence of a competent force, and have also protested against the application of the rights of seizure and confiscation to ineffectual or fictitious blockade.

A blockade having been established, the *ingress* and *egress* of vessels are acts treated as breaches of it, for the destruction of the enemy's commerce is the very object of the blockade. It is intended to suspend the entire commerce of the place, and a neutral is no more at liberty to assist the traffic of *exportation* than of *importation*. The utmost that can be allowed to a neutral is, that, having taken in cargo before the blockade begins, she may be at liberty to retire with it.

The *sanctions* of the law of blockade are the seizure and condemnation of the offending ship or cargo, either or both.

Gunshot wounds are not painful immediately, but become so by inflammation. Their treatment is first to avoid collapse, and this is to be done by encouraging languor, and, if necessary, a little stimulant, administered with care, as it may increase the inflammation. The next thing is to stop the bleeding, by the application of pressure; the next, to find out if any bone is broken, and if so to steady it and place it in a natural and comfortable position. After this a cold water dressing may be applied, though many surgeons are in favor of a warm water fomentation, but we think their practice untenable. If cold water prevents inflammation by evaporation, and warm water may impart heat, instead of removing it. In the case of a slight injury, cold water dressings and rest of the muscles will complete the cure. For desperate wounds, the subsequent treatment requires the skill of a Larrey or Abernathy.

ITEMS.

The Chatham convicts are to be set at brickmaking.

Lint should be so scraped as to present a fibrous surface.

The city of Berlin is overrun by millions of rats. The police have been called upon to interfere.

The Duchess of Kent left personal property to the amount of $150,000 only.

Garibaldi's recent illness has been occasioned by a fit of the gout, which attacked his foot.

Mrs. Lesdernier, well known in this country, is succeeding tolerably well as a dramatic reader in London.

A number of philosophical women recently celebrated in Germany the 2,389th anniversary of the birth of Plato.

Prince Murat has been "put in Coventry" by the Emperor for six months in consequence of his Italian letter.

During the year 1860 there were seven hundred and seventy-two persons confined in the Paris prisons for debt.

Dr. Barwell, in a new surgical work, says there is no vacuum in the human bones, but they are kept whole and firm by the attraction of cohesion.

Mr. Ellis, recorder of Leeds, is dead, chiefly through grief at the unfavorable result of a petition of Lord Macaulay's works, and being an executor under his will.

Some curious birds' nests were lately discovered under the roof of a blacksmith's shop in Sheffield, Ind., entirely constructed of horse-shoe nails. The birds were pigeons.

Accounts from Oporto state that the product of Port, wine from the Upper Douro, for the last year, was only 25,602 pipes.

The Ionian Islands are almost in a state of insurrection in consequence of the popular wish to be united to the Kingdom of Greece.

Five hundred persons, soldiers and their families, were destroyed by the explosion of Sebastopol at Gaeta, by the explosion of a single sixteen-inch rifled shell in the magazine.

The vibration of the strings of a piano range from forty to four thousand in number per minute. This has been demonstrated by a machine invented by Cagnard Latour.

On the river Darling, in Australia, is a district of country many thousand miles in extent, admirably adapted to the raising of cotton.

A Dublin omnibus containing six passengers was recently accidently backed into a canal at Rathbone, at night, and they were all drowned; among them was a beautiful girl of the age of 18 years, the belle of the season at Dublin.

The Scandinavian skull exhibited by Professor Baske, of Stockholm, was two thousand years old, and not two hundred, as accidently misprinted in our gossip of Friday last.

Lady Wetherell Warneford has left by her will $25,000 to her favorite maid, $150,000 for repairs, &c., of old churches, and $175,000 as a fund for the support of the poor widows and orphans of the clergymen in the diocese of Gloucester.

There are only two Lord Mayors in England, those of London and York. In the latter case the former drops the title of Ladyship when her husband goes out of office; the wife of the latter is legally entitled to be a "Lady" all her life.

Count Marchand, one of the friends, followers, and executors of the first Napoleon, was made a member of the Legion of Honor by the present Napoleon immediately after the close of the ceremonies of the late reinterment of the first Emperor's remains.

A commission of lunacy has been taken out against the Earl of Kingston. It appears he became deeply involved in speculations with Sadler, and has ever since been in a most wretched and irrational state of mind and dirty condition of body.

The ladies of Warsaw, to show their regard for the patriotic workingmen of that city at the present crisis, arranged it so that a grand theatrical and musical entertainment given by them should be entertained with a sumptuous repast on Easter day. In this way forty thousand fared sumptuously.

A London saddler by the name of Shipley is an applicant for a declaration of bankruptcy under the Insolvent Debtors Act, his losses having been occasioned by his proprietorship in the Sporting Life, Court Circular, The Land, La Presse de Londres, and Volunteer Service Gazette newspapers. His debts amount to $55,000.

The ballet of "Anthony and Cleopatra," as performed at Rome, has been altered from the original composition, at the command of the Papal authorities, so far as to require a stage marriage of the parties previous to their dancing a *pas de deux*. It was considered immoral for them to do so under other circumstances.

CINCINNATI, May 2, M.

Whisky 12½c, less offering. Flour firm at $4 00@$4 10 for superfine. Nothing doing in provisions, prices nominal.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET, April 30.

Cotton—The sales to-day were confined to 750 bales at previous rates, mostly on the basis of 10¾@11c. for middling. Quotations nominal:

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

Stock of tobacco on hand Sept. 1, 1860.....	hhds 20,570
Received since.....	29,159
Received yesterday.....	000—29,159
Exported since.....	28,857 — 49,729
Exported yesterday.....	999—29,856
Stock on hand not cleared.....	20,102

Sugar and Molasses—The market continued quiet and most of the stock was wi hdrawn from the levee and store.

Flour—The sales did not exceed 750 bbls, including 160 fine at $4 80, 2,040 superfine at $5 35, 100 at $5 56, 200 at $5, and 150 at $6 35 ₱ bbl.

Grain—The sales of corn embraced about 9,000 sacks, of which 4,000 mixed at 47@48c., 1,000 yellow mixed and 500 mixed at 48, 500 yellow at 50, 2,000 white mixed at 55, and 500 white at 60 ₱ bushel. Of oats about 800 sks Sc. Louis changed hands, comprising 200 at 46c and 600 at 47c ₱ bushel. In bran we noticed sales of some 200 sacks at $1 ₱ 100 lbs.

Hay—About 100 bales Western were disposed of, including 50 at $28 and 50 at $30 ₱ ton.

Provisions—In pork, bacon, and lard we did not hear of a sale.

Freights—We noticed a ship taken up for Europe for tobacco on private terms. Nearly or quite all the ships are filled up with cotton for Liverpool at 13d in British ships.

WEEKLY COFFEE STATEMENT.

Arrivals since last July, direct.....	207,947 bags.
Arrivals since 1st July, coastwise.....	None.—207,947
Same time last year, direct.....	230,188
Same time last year, coastwise.....	16,278—275 466
Decrease of imports direct this year.....	7,519
Stock in first hands this day.....	5,627
Stock in second hands this day.....	None.—5,627
Same time last year.....	23,324
Decrease of stock this year.....	16,767
Arrivals direct.....	None

Sales of the week 100 bags at 14c, 50 at 13½c, 100 at 13¾c, 175 at 13c, 50 at 12½c, 844 at 12¾c, 99 at 13½c, 50 at 14c, 50 at 13½c, 1,055 at 10@11½c, (at auction). Total 2,023 bags.

Stock on hand last week..... 6,963
Received since..... None.
Stock on hand this day..... 5,627
Taken for consumption..... 1,336
Market closes this day—Fair 12½, good fair to prime 13@13¼c.

H. T. LONSDALE, SON, & CO.

NEW ORLEANS, April 28, 1861.

NEW ORLEANS CATTLE MARKET, April 30.

Arrived 16 milch cows, 47 sheep and 26 hogs. Sold 26 Western and 72 Texas beeves, 50 hogs, 78 sheep and 120 veal cattle. Stock on sale 135 Western and 202 Texas beeves, 16 milch cows, 1,009 hogs, 1,101 sheep, and 66 veal cattle.

PRICES.

Beef cattle, Western, fine, ₱ 100 lbs.....	8 00@8 00
Beef cattle, Texas, first quality, ₱ head.....	30 00@35 00
Beef cattle, Texas, 2d quality, ₱ head.....	12 00@18 00
Hogs, ₱ 100 lbs gross.....	5 75@ 7 00
Sheep, inferior, ₱ head.....	2 50@ 4 00
Milch cows, ₱ head, 1st quality.....	70 00@80 00
Milch cows, ₱ head, 2d quality.....	30 00@— —
Veal Cattle, ₱ head.....	00@13 —

PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

THE ONLY ARTICLE WORTHY UNIVERSAL CONFIDENCE!!

AND

THE ONLY ONE HAVING IMMENSE HOME AND EUROPEAN DEMAND!

IT IS

PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE!

See what a distinguished St. Louis Physician says of it:

ST. LOUIS, July 10, 1860.

O. J. WOOD, Esq.: Dear Sir: Allow me the pleasure and satisfaction to transmit to you the beneficial effects of your Hair Restorative, after a trial of five years. I commenced using your Restorative in January, 1855, since which time I have not been without a bottle on hand. When I commenced the use, my hair was quite thin, and at least one-third gray. A few applications stopped its falling, and in three weeks' time there was not a gray hair to be found, neither has there been up to this time.

After my hair was completely restored, I continued its use by applying two or three times per month. My hair has ever continued healthy, soft, and glossy, and my scalp perfectly free from dandruff. I do not imagine the facts above mentioned will be of any particular advantage to you, or even flatter your vanity at this late day, as I am well aware they are all well known already, and even more wonderful ones, throughout the Union. I have occupied my time in traveling the greater part of the time the past three years, and have taken pride and pleasure in recommending your Restorative, and exhibiting its effects in my own case. In several instances I have met with people that have pronounced it a humbug, saying they had used it and without effect. In every instance, however, it proved, by probing the matter, that they had not used your article at all, but some new article, said to be as good as yours, and selling at about half the price. I have defied for three articles myself, advertised as above, which I have no doubt are humbugs. It is astonishing that people will patronize an article of no reputation, when, close at hand that has been proved beyond a doubt.

Apprentices, some of those charlatans have not brains enough to write an advertisement, as I notice they have copied yours, word for word, in several instances, merely inserting some other name in place of yours.

I have within the past five years, seen and talked with more than two thousand persons that have used your preparation with perfect success—some for baldness, gray hair, scald head, dandruff, and every disease the scalp and head are subject to.

I cal ed to see you, personally, at your original place of business here, but learned you were now living in New York. Yours, truly,

JAMES WHITE, M. D.

WARREN SPRINGS, Perry county, Pa.,
June 7th, 1860.

PROF. WOOD: Dear Sir:—I was induced, more than a year ago, to try your valuable Hair Restorative, for the purpose of clearing my head of dandruff. It had suffered with it upon my head for years, and had never been able to get anything to do me any good by removing it, although I had tried many preparations, until I saw your advertisement in a Harrisburg paper. Being there at the time, I called at Geo. Gleim's druggist & drug store, and bought a bottle, and am now prepared to recommend it to universal use; for it has completely removed all dandruff from my head, and an application once in two weeks keeps it free from any itching or other uneasiness. I must also state that my hair had become quite white in places, and by the use of your preparation has been restored to its orig nal color I am now 50 years of age, and although I have used two bottles of the Restorative, no one has any knowledge of it, as I allow a few grey hairs to remain, in order to have my appearance compare with my age. My head is now of i ot trouble to me, in keeping it clean, &c., than at any time since I have been a child. I consider your preparation of great value, and although I do not like to expose myself, I consider it my duty to say so. You can use this, or any part of it, in any shape you think proper, if it is worth anything to you.

Yours, &c., H. H. ETTER.

BLOOMINGTON, IND., July 30th, 1859

DEAR SIR—I here send you a statement that I think you are entitled to the benefit of. I am a resident of Bloomington, and have been for over thirty years. I am now over 56 years of age. For about twenty years past, my hair has been turning considerably gray, and was almost entirely white, and very stiff and unpliant. I had seen a number of certificates of the very wonderful effect of your Hair Restorative, but supposed there was more fiction than truth in them; but entertaining a strong desire to have my hair, if possible, restored to its original color and fineness, as it was in my younger days a beautiful black, I concluded I would make the experiment, commencing in a small way. But I was not disappointed. In a very few applications it commenced changing its color, and a radical change taking place in the color. I have continued to use it, till I have used three of your small bottles, and just begun on the fourth. I have now as bright a head of hair, gloss or light and hair as any man, or as I had in my youthful days, when a boy in the hills of W stern Virginia. My head is entirely free of dandruff, and the hair rests entirely falling off, and is as soft and fine, and feels as oily, as though it was just from under the hands of a French dandy. Many of my acquaintances frequently say to me, "Butler, where did you get that fine wig?" I tell them it was the effect of your Restorative. It is almost impossible to convince them that it is the original hair of the same old gray head. Yours, truly,

FREDERICK T. BUTLER,
Bloomington, Monroe county, Indiana.

PROF. O. J. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE

Is the only reliable article for you to use,

If your hair is gray, Use Prof. Wood's hair restorative.
If your hair is thin, Use Prof. Wood's hair restorative.
If you are bald, Use Prof. Wood's hair restorative.
If you have nervous headache, Use Prof. Wood's hair restorative.
If you have dandruff, Use Prof. Wood's hair restorative.
If you have eruptions, Use Prof. Wood's hair restorative.
If you desire glossy hair, Use Prof. Wood's hair restorative.
If you desire to preserve the color, Use Prof. Wood's hair restorative.
If you desire not to lose the color, Use Prof. Wood's hair restorative.
If you want a cheap article, Use Prof. Wood's hair restorative.
If you admire the beautiful lock, Use Prof. Wood's hair restorative.
If you admire the beautiful ringlet, Use Prof. Wood's hair restorative.
If you wish a beautiful complexion, Use Prof. Wood's hair restorative.
If you wish a face free from pimples, Use Prof. Wood's hair restorative.
If you wish to appear young, Use Prof. Wood's hair restorative.
If you want testimony overwhelming, Read the circular of Prof. Wood's hair restorative.

O. J. WOOD & CO.,

114 Market street, St. Louis; 444 Broadway, New York.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Patent Medicines.

SOLD IN SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS,

By R. W. Dillon, M. M. Vandusen, and by dealers everywhere.

WILSON, PETER, & CO.,
Wholesale Agents in Louisville, Ky.

☞ Sold at manufacturers' prices.
☞ Sold by all dealers in drugs in Louisville Kentucky and Tennessee.
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CITY DIRECTORY,

Arranged Alphabetically in Regard to

BUSINESS & NAMES.

Auctioneers.

Kahn, L. & Co. north side Main, bet. 4th and 5th.
Anderson, Tho . & Co., 430 Main street.
Henry, Samuel G. & Co., Main st. bet. 3d and 4th.
Spencer, C. C., Main st. bet. 3d and 4th.

Agricultural Implements and Seeds.

Brent, H. & Co., 567 Main st.
Sherman & Bro., 631 Main, between Sixth and Seventh.
Munn & Co., corner of Green and 8th.
Pitkin, Wiard, & Co., 515 Main st.
Carter & Buchanan, 484 Main st.

Daguerreotype Galleries.

J. C. Elrod's (formerly Harris's) Gallery, Main, between Fourth and Fifth sts.
Webster & Bro., Main st., between Fourth and Fifth.

Booksellers, Stationers, & Blank Book Manufacturers.

Maxwell & Co., Main st., bet. 5th and 6th.

Booksellers, Stationers, & Periodical Dealers.

Robertson, G. W., & Co., Fourth street, near Main.
Redford, A. H., 233 Third street.
Davidson, A., 3d st., bet. Jefferson and Market.
Madden, F., 3d st., bet. Jefferson and Market.

Bagging and Rope.

Hunt, Thos. H. & Co., Main st., bet. 2d and 3d.

Bankers.

Curtis & Warren, 471 Main st.

Bonnet Bleacher.

Osborne, Mrs. Wm., Jefferson st., bet. 3d and 4th.

Clothing and Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods.

Mandeville, J. C., & Co., Main, bet. Second and Third.
Armstrong, J. M., corner 4th and Main sts.
Sproule & Mandeville, corner 4th and Main sts.

Cloths and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. Von Borries & Co., 466 Main st., bet. Bullitt and 5th.

Carpets, Oil Cloths, and Curtain Goods.

Hite & Small, Main st., bet. 3d and 4th.
Marshall & Dickinson, 430, bet. Market and Main.

Cloaks, Mantillas, and Varieties.

Merriman, C. T., 4th st., near Main.

Cigars.

Peynado, Ed., Main st., bet. 6th and 7th.

China and Glassware.

Casseday & Hopkins, 524 Main st.
Crutcher & McCready, 412 Main st.
Jaegar, A. & Co., 4th st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

Coal Dealers.

Crittenden & Gantt, 3d st., bet. Main and Market.
Kellogg, J. N., 3d st., bet. Jefferson and Market.

Chemists and Apothecaries.

Dawes, S. F., corner 4th and Jefferson sts.

Cement.

McHarry, F., Main st., bet. 7th and 8th sts.

Carriage Manufacturers.

Stone, I. F. & Co., Main st., bet. 1st and Brook.

Drugs, Dyestuffs, Oils, Paints, &c.

Morris, J. S. & Sons, 461 Main st.
Robinson, R. A. & Co., Main st., bet. 5th and 6th.
Wilson, Peter, & Co., 483 Main st.
Wilder, E., 448 Main st.

Dry Goods, Cloths, &c.

Berry, J. Taylor, Jefferson street, Masonic Temple.
Duvall, C. & Co., Main street, between 3d and 3d.
Mark & Downs, Main street, between 4th and 5th.
Martin & Crumbaugh, 4th, between Market & Jefferson.
Tabb, G. B., corner 4th and Market.

Furs and Fur Goods.

Craig, A., Main street, between 6th and 7th.

Fancy Goods, Embroideries, and Trimmings.

Rauchfuss, Charles F., 4th street, bet. Market and Jeff.

Fishing Tackle, Guns, and Pistols.

Dickson & Gillmore, 3d street, bet. Main and Market.
Griffith, Joseph, 5th street, bet. Main and Market.

Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Candies, &c.

Gaetano, V. D. & Co., Main street, between 7th and 8th.

Fire, Marine, and Life Insurance Co.'s and Agents.

American Ins. Co., H. Dent, Sec., Main, bet. 3d and 4th.
Jefferson Ins. Co., Wm. Muir, Sec., Main, bet. 3d and 3d.
Louisville Ins. Co., Robt. Atwood, Sec., Main, bet. 3d and 4th.
Muir, John, Main st., bet. 3d and 3d.
Ross, Wm., Main st., bet. 3d and 3d.
Washington Ins. Co., Wm. Ross, Sec., Main st., bet. 3d and 3d.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

Armstrong, J. M., cor. 4th and Main sts.
Blanchard, Geo. & Son, cor. 3d and Main sts.

Gas Fitters, Plumbers, &c.

Donally & Strader, 3d st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

Groceries, Liquors, and Tobacco.

Stewart & Barter, 545 Main street.

Liquors, Wines, and Alcohol.

Hart & Clark, 3d st., bet. Main and Market.
Monks, Samuel, 396 Main street.
Schroeder & Son, Wall st., bet. Main and Water.
Zanone, A. & Son, 4th st., bet. Main and Market.

Lumber, Sash, Doors, &c.

Alexander, Ellis, & Co., cor. Preston, & Walnut & Main, between 1st and 3d.
Breden, J. N., cor. Main & Wenzel and Walnut, between East & Floyd.
Charles, Stephen, Main, between Campbell & Wenzell sts.

Looking Glass Furnishing.

Herbert & Wright, 15 3d street.

Printing Paper Manufacturers.

Dupont & Co., Main street, between 4th and 5th.

Powder.

Dupont & Co., Main street, between 4th and 5th.
Davis & Speed, 569 Main street.

Patent Medicines and Perfumes.

Raymond & Tyler, 4th street, between Main & Market.

Restaurants.

Cawein, J. & Co. (Walker's), 3d, between Market & Main.
Rueffer, C. C. (St. Charles), 8th, bet. Market and Main.

Stove Founders.

Wallace, Lithgow, & Co., corner 3d and Main streets.

Sewing Machines.

Barber, C. T., Agent for Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine, 302 Fourth st.
Sumner & Co., Jefferson street, bet. 4th and 5th.

Steamboat Agents and Commission and Forwarding Merchants.

Benedict, D. S. & Son, Main, bet. 3d and 4th.
Carter Frank, 326 Main street.
Irwin & Co., Wall street.
Moorhead & Co., Wall street, bet. Main and Water.

Toys, Varieties, and Fancy Goods.

Cannon, Sherrill, & Co., 413 Main street.

Teas and Fancy Groceries.

Lanham & Co., 3d street, bet. Market and Jefferson.

Tobacconists.

McGill, S. B., 307 Green st., bet. 3d and 4th.

Tobacco Commission.

Nock, Wicks, & Co., 512 Main street.

Undertaker.

W Wyatt, cor. 7th and Jefferson streets.

White Lead and Linseed Oil.

Wilson, Peter, & Co., 483 Main street.

Hardware and Cutlery.

McBride, A., 65 Third street.
Ormsby, Collis, 506 Main street.

Hat and Cap Manufacturers.

Craig, A., cor. 4th and Main, and Main bet. 4th and 7th.
Prather, Smith, & Co., 400 Main, bet. Fifth and Sixth.

Iron, Steel, Nails, &c.

Belknap, W B Co., corner Third and Main.

Jewelry, Watches, and Plate.

Fletcher & Bennett, Main st., bet. 4th and 5th.
Kendrick, Wm., 3d st., bet. Market and Main.
Ramsey, M. G., Main st., below 4th.
Voght & Klink, 3d st., bet. Main and Market.

Iron Mantles, Fancy Castings, &c.

Wallace, Lithgow, & Co., corner 3d and Main sts.

Lamps, Burning Fluid, Coal Oils, &c.

Hardy & Beatty, 4th street, between Main and Market.

Kanawha Salt Agent.

Brooks, W. C., 3d st., bet. Main and the river.

General Produce and Provision Brokers.

Tait, Anderson, & Co., 48 Fourth street.
Allen, Moore, & Hayden, Main st. bet. 3d and 3d
Buchanan & Co., 3d, bet. Main and Market.
Brannin & Summers, Main, bet. 1st and 2d.
Burkhardt, W. & H., Market, bet. 4th and 5th.
Colston, J. H., Wall st.
Hibbitt & Son, Market, bet. 2d and 3d.
Cood & Moody, Wall st., bet. Main and the river.
Castleman & Torbitt, 533 Main st.
Gardner & Co., 419 Main street.
Muir, Wm., 360 Main street.
Halbert, M. & Co., 538 Main street.
Jack & Brother, 518 Main street.
Morris, Geo. W., Third street, bet. Main and Water.
Newcomb, H. D. & Co., Wall street.
Otter & Allen, Sixth street, bet. Market and Main.
Rawson, Todd, & Co., 514 Main street.
Snyder, John, Market street, bet. First and Brook.
Welby, Geo., 509 Main street.

Know Thyself.

DR. MCCANN is a regularly educated Physician and detects the true condition and locality of diseases by the pulse and its peculiarities without asking the patient any questions. Some profess to do this, yet are careful to ask some leading questions in order to obtain a clue to the disease. We do nothing of that kind, and have invariably given satisfaction. Consultations and examinations

FREE OF CHARGE.

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS treated by a new method of Medicated Inhalation and constitutional treatment. We offer you new remedies, entirely vegetable, which have proved a speedy and effectual cure in the following diseases, viz: Bronchitis, all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Diseases of the Heart, Stomach, Liver, and Kidneys, Dropsy, Saint Vitus's Dance, Cancers, Scrofula, Chronic Ulcers, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Fistula, Spasms, Fits, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Seminal Weakness, Skin Diseases, Rupture, Diarrhœa, and, in short, all curable diseases. We are not a "cure all" doctor, and will undertake no case without a fair prospect of recovery.

FEMALE DISEASES.

Females troubled with Suppressions, Irregularities, Leucorrhea or Whites, Falling of the Womb, Polypus of the Uterus, Tumors of any kind, Barrenness, all Urinary Diseases, Painful or Difficult Menstruation, Nervous Debility, &c., will be speedily cured without the use of poisonous drugs or injurious and unsuitable medicines of any kind. Have no delicacy in calling no difference what your troubles may be. I do not expect you to place yourself under my treatment unless you prefer it.

All communications strictly confidential. The afflicted are cordially invited to call and satisfy themselves. Office 308 First st., between Market and Jefferson sts., Louisville, Ky. All letters addressed to our care, enclosing a stamp, giving symptoms and nature of disease, will receive prompt attention. Medicines sent to all parts of the United States. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Address

m26 J. H. McCANN, M. D.,
n10 d4thp4weow1y Louisville, Ky.

Boys' Clothing.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
On Main street, opposite the National Hotel,

HAS just received some very beautiful new styles

SPRING SUITS
For Boys' and Children's wear,

MEN'S CLOTHING,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
SHIRTS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
&c.

Which he will sell cheap for cash. m14

MARK & DOWNS,

413 Main street,

RECEIVED THIS DAY—
KID GLOVES, assorted;
CO-UNTESSING;
WASHINGTON GAYZE;
ENGLISH and FRENCH CHINTZ;
PLAIN BLACK SILKS;
For sale at low prices.
m14 MARK & DOWNS, 413 Main st.

WE are now receiving a good stock of BONNETS, RIBBONS, CHILDREN'S and MISSES' HATS, MILLINERY GOODS, LACES, VEILS, EMBROIDERIES, FANCY GOODS, and SHAKER GOODS, to which we invite the attention of Milliners and Merchants.

CANNON & BYERS,
No. 628½ Main street,
Nearly opposite Louisville Hotel.

REMOVAL.

MOORE'S
MAMMOTH FURNITURE DEPOT
Has been removed to north side of Market street, between Third and Fourth.
CHAIRS, MATTRESSES, &c., &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
ap21 dly rep correction

CIGARS! CIGARS!

OF DIRECT IMPORTATION FROM HAVANA, comprising a lot of the very best brands, such as:

BREVAS INTIMIDAD;
LONDRES INTIMIDAD;
CONCHAS WASHINGTON;
CONCHAS LUCERO;
REGALIA WASHINGTON;
REGALIA LUCERO;
REGALIA LOS ANDES;
LONDRES DISTRACTION, &c.

Always on hand and for sale at wholesale and retail by

EDWD. PEYNADO,
No. 316 Main st., under the Louisville Hotel.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
COLLIS ORMSBY,
332 North side Main st., between 3d and 4th

RECEIVING daily large additions to our stock of Hardware, consisting of Anvils, Vises, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Bolts, Chains, Saws, Coffee Mills, Nails, Sash Weights, Cooper's and Carpenter's Tools. For sale low by (jy30) COLLIS ORMSBY.

HOT SPRINGS.

HOT SPRING COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

THE Hotels at Hot Springs (Hale and Proctor Houses) have been enlarged and improved made to accommodate EIGHT HUNDRED VISITORS at any time throughout the year. These wonderful Springs positively cure Rheumatism, Contracted Joints, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Paralysis, Gout, St. Vitus's Dance, Hysteria, Sterility, Impotency, Diseases of the Kidneys, Venereal diseases, Mercureal diseases, Scrofula, and Glandular diseases, and all forms of Skin diseases.

R. S. CLAYTON, Proprietor.

Dr. G. W. Lawrence, the Medical examiner of Hot Springs will supply circulars to applicants.

N. B.—Mercurial, Iodine, Sulphur, and other medicated vapors furnished when required. jan22 dly

DIARIES FOR 1861.

We have a large variety of these useful MEMORANDUM BOOKS, many of them of fine Turkey morocco with POCKET-BOOK attached. For sale by

MAXWELL & CO.,
Main st., near Fifth.

PREPARE for SPRING, 1861.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
On Main, opposite the National Hotel,

Is now in receipt of some nice CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, which he will make to order in the latest style in want of a nice Dress or Business Suit. His stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

Is now complete and well-assorted both for men and boys. Also

Shirts, Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, &c.

For sale cheap for CASH or to prompt customers who HAVE PAID THEIR JANUARY BILLS. 12

New Importations.

GRUTCHER & McCREADY,
At No. 377 Main street, three doors below the Louisville

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of China and Queensware. On hand and arriving a large and handsome assortment of Glassware, Britannia and Plated Castors, Looking-Glasses, Lanterns, Waiter-Coolers, Toilet Sets, and Fruit Jars, all of which will be offered at as low figures as can be found in the market.

a7

MAPLE SUGAR—500 lbs pure Maple Sugar just received and for sale by
m25 W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

COUNTRY MOLASSES—A prime article in store and for sale by
m26 W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR—50 bbls choice White Wheat Flour just received and for sale by
m26 W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

Railroad Stock for Sale.

50 SHARES Lexington and Frankfort Railroad Stock for sale. QUIGLEY, LYONS, & CO.
m25

S. S. MARK. G. F. DOWNS.

RECEIVED this day a full assortment of MOURNING DRESS GOODS, viz:

Summer Bombazines;
Berege Anglais;
Black Point de Venice;
Tamamartines, black and colored;
Berege Bernai;
Black Mousselines.

We are daily adding to our stock.
m26 MARK & DOWNS, 413 Main st.

MACKEREL—
100 bbls Nos. 1, 2, and 3;
100 ½do do;
200 kits do;
50 ½bbls White Fish; for sale by
m26 CASTLEMAN, MURRELL, & CO.

COTTON YARN—
150 bags assorted numbers;
30 do Carpet Chain;
50 bales Cotton Twine;
50 do Candle-Wick;
100 do No. 1 Batting; for sale by
m25 CASTLEMAN, MURRELL, & CO.

CANDLES AND SOAP—
50 boxes Star candles;
100 do Mold do;
200 do common bar Soap;
50 do Germain do;
50 do Toilet do;
20 do Castile do; for sale by
m25 CASTLEMAN, MURRELL, & CO.

MOLASSES—
100 bbls Plantation;
100 ½do do;
50 bbls Sugar-House;
50 ½do do;
90 whole, ½, and ¼ bbls Golden Syrup; for sale by
m25 CASTLEMAN, MURRELL, & CO.

65 HHDS SUGAR just received per steamer Woodford and for sale by
a9 TYLER & MARTIN.

SUNDRIES—
15 bbls Pecans;
10 bbls Filberts;
25 bbls Tarragona Almonds;
15 bbls Alicant do;
30 bbls Sicily do;
10 bbls English Walnuts;
20 kegs French Prunes;
6 cases " in glass;
5 frails Date;
500 packages M. R. and Layer Raisins;
500 drums Smyrna Figs;
15 cases Sardines, ½ and ¼ boxes;
10 casks Zante Currants;
In store and for sale by
m28 GEO. W. MORRIS, 134 Third st.

SUNDRIES—
1,000 bbls Flour;
200 bbls apples;
200 bbls Potatoes;
60 bbls Onions;
200 bags Buckwheat Flour;
In store and for sale by
m8 JOHN SNYDER & CO.

RAISINS—
150 boxes London Layers;
100 do M. R.;
200 ½do do and Layers;
10 drums Sultanas for sale by
m8 GEO. W. MORRIS, 134 Third st.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for April. Price 25c.
PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for April. Price 20c.
FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER, containing The Illustration of the Raising of the Stars and Stripes at the Court-House. Price 10c per copy.
At F. MADDEN'S BOOKSTORE,
m15 321 Third st.

SPOOL COTTON—
2,000 dozen Coats's Spool C tton, assorted;
5,000 do Shadw. do do, do;
Just received and for sale by JAMES LOW & CO.,
m9 208 and 210 west side Sixth st.

COUNTRY LARD—Just received a quantity in kegs and bbls and on retail by
m30 HIBBITT & SON.

DARAFFINE CANDLES—6 cases Parsiffine Candles in store and for sale by
m29 HIBBITT & SON.

BUSINESS CARDS.

W. WYATT, UNDERTAKER.
Improved Metal Burial Cases
Combining Beauty, Durability, and Lightness.
☞ Office corner Seventh and Jefferson, Louisville.

THE above Caskets are made of Corrugated Sheet Metal and lined with Gutta Percha or India Rubber so as to be Air and Water Tight.
All orders promptly attended to. d13 dtf

J. VON BORRIES & CO.,
CLOTH HOUSE,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
466 Main street, between Bullitt and Fifth.

Our stock is now very large and complete, to which however we are adding daily all the latest styles of goods in our line. m29

LOVERING'S REFINED SUGARS—50 bbls Crushed and Pulverized received per mailboat and for sale by
m29 RAWSON, TODD, & CO.

JAVA COFFEE—150 mats choice old Java in store and for sale by
m26 RAWSON, TODD & CO.

RIO COFFEE—175 bags good arriving and for sale by
m29 RAWSON, TODD, & CO.

PRINTS.

WE are daily receiving American prints, to which we call the attention of dealers for cash only, as we can and will sell them cheaper than any Western house, and can afford to do it.

JAMES LOW & CO.

FISH—
20 ½bbls White Fish;
20 ½bbls Trout;
Just received per Railroad and for sale by
m26 GARDNER & CO.

S. S. MARK. G. F. DOWNS.

RECEIVED THIS DAY—
Organdies, Lawns, and Jaconets;
Paris printed Brilliants;
Checked Challies;
French and English Chintz and Calicoes;
Bonnet and Belt Ribbons;
And a general stock of Domestic and Staple Goods.
m29 MARK & DOWNS, 413 Main st.

NOTICE.

For fine Champagne and Catawba Wines,
For fine old Port, Madeira, and Sherry Wines,
For fine old Cognac Brandies,
For fine old Bourbon County Whisky,
For fine old Peach and Apple Brandy,
For Scotch Ale, London Porter, and Brown Stout,
And for everything else good in the Liquor line,
Go to the "OLD BLUE HOUSE" and you will surely find it. J. P. THOMPSON,
m23 Proprietor.

LINEN GOODS—
25 pieces 8-4 superfine Table Damask;
10 cases Irish Linens, assorted;
5 do Scotch do;
5 do Blouse do;
2,000 pair brown Linen Table Cloths;
2 cases brown Linen Drilling;
3 do bleached do;
2 do fancy do;
Received and for sale by
m29 JAMES LOW & CO.,
208 and 210 west side Sixth st.

LE BON TON for April, 1861;
ATLANT